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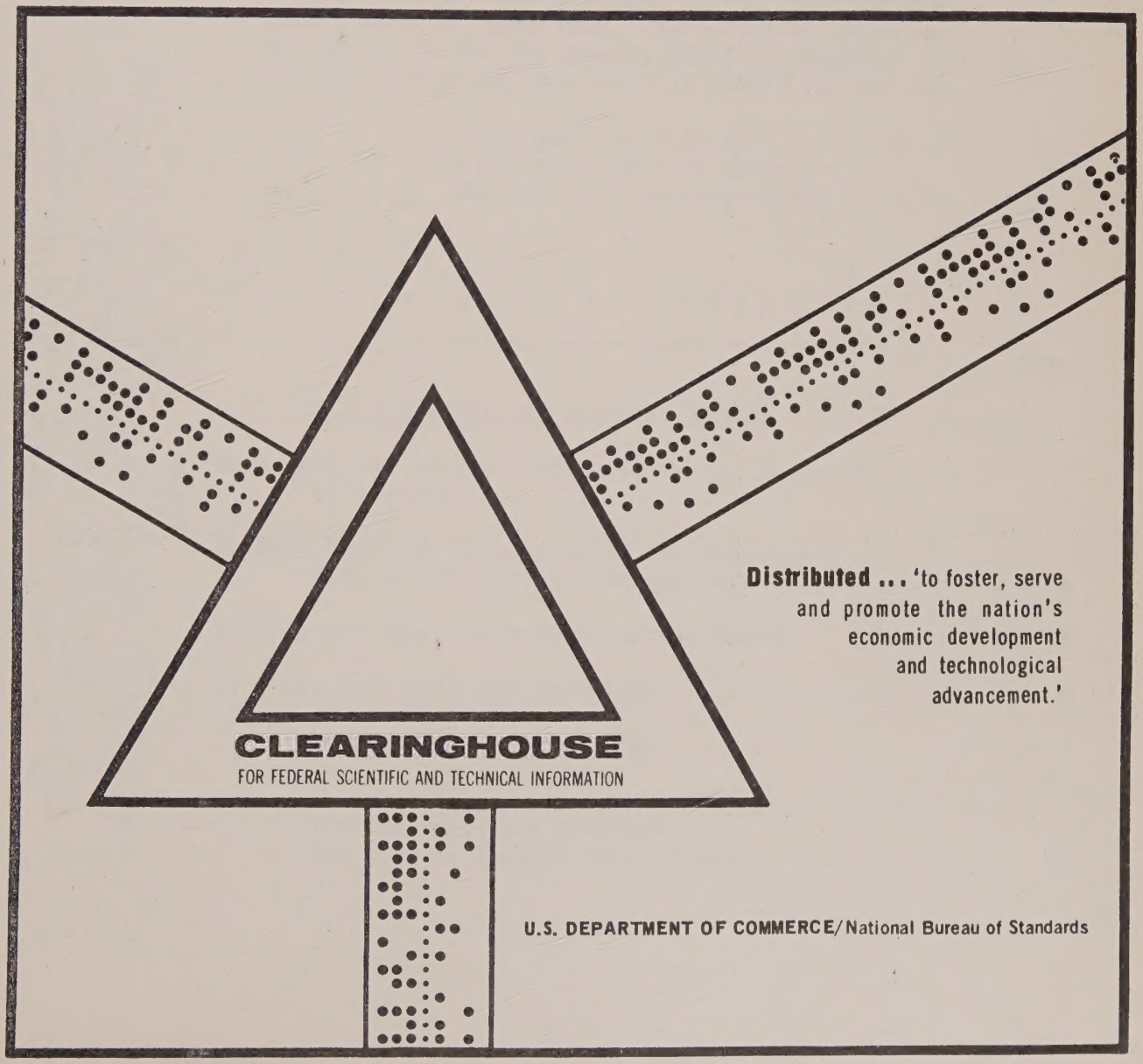
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January 26, 1970 No. 4584

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* NATIONAL *
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CLASS STRUGGLE IN ECONOMIC SPHERE

Do a Good Job in Class Struggle in the Realm of Economy

by

K'aip'ing Hsien Revolutionary Committee,
Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 14, 1970)

The class enemy are still active in the economic sphere and particularly in commerce, according to the following articles, which claim that corruption and stealing have been exposed in trade agencies by the masses and which call for greater effort to counter the bourgeois attempt to corrupt cadres on the commercial front.--SCMP Ed.

Commercial departments in K'aip'ing hsien have scored great achievements in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation under the guidance of Chairman Mao's series of instructions. "But the losing class will still struggle. These people and this class are still there." After the preliminary purification of the class ranks a small handful of class enemies hiding very deep are still conspiring with the demons and monsters in society to undermine the socialist system of ownership economically. To consolidate and develop the foundation of socialist economy as well as consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat the hsien revolutionary committee lists the repelling of the attack of the bourgeoisie as an important aspect in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and is unfolding this struggle systematically.

Unifying Thinking and Clearing Away Hindrances

At the beginning of the struggle some of the leading cadres still lacked an understanding of the acute and complex class struggle which still existed in commercial departments, thinking that "about enough has been done" in class struggle after three years of the great proletarian cultural revolution and that "there is no need for the horse to go back." There were also people who thought corruption and pilfering in commercial departments were "difficult to handle."

To unify the thinking of the leading cadres we held study classes to study Chairman Mao's theories on class and class struggle, repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and expose the class enemy's sabotage activities. This quickly and effectively heightened the leading cadres' consciousness in class struggle and struggle of the lines. Many comrades said: "It is not that 'about enough has been done' in class struggle but that class struggle has been slackened." Thus the leading cadres went to the first line of class struggle one after another to propagandize the Party's policies and took the initiative to uncover the crimes of the small handful of class enemies. A leading cadre who went down deep into a unit used Mao Tse-tung's thought to mobilize the masses and personally summed up experiences in the unit for introduction to other units. Many leading cadres insisted upon going to places where there were difficulties and problems.

Relying Upon the Masses and Mobilizing the Masses

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Whatever we may be doing, we must conduct mass movements. It would not do without mass movements." To defeat attacks of the bourgeoisie in the realm of economy we must follow the mass line, mobilize the masses and rely upon the masses.

The commercial department system is large, the network and points spread out, and the conditions of their personnel comparatively complicated. Therefore some leading cadres thought it was very difficult to mobilize the masses and it was especially true in "old, big and difficult" units. With this problem in mind we organized cadres on various levels to study Chairman Mao's teaching "We must firmly trust the majority of the masses" to let them realize that counter-revolutionary elements, grafters, pilferers and speculators were after all in the minority and that to rely or not to rely upon the broad masses of people was not only a question of method but a question of what line to follow. After the members of the revolutionary committee penetrated deep into a unit where problems were comparatively complicated and class struggle very acute, they fully mobilized the masses, united the majority of the masses and quickly pushed the struggle into an upsurge.

Among the masses there existed comparatively extensively the thinking of "I have nothing to do with it" and some of the people thought their own unit was "a small pond with little water" therefore there could not be much of a problem, thus resulting in the lack of activeness in the struggle. We repeatedly used Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuation of

revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to educate the masses, mobilize the masses, examine the ways of thinking, examine the standpoint, and examine the situation of the enemy so as to make it clear to the masses that the class enemy was still there, they were not resigned to their fate, but were presently engaging themselves in undermining socialism and that "I have nothing to do with it" was a manifestation of Liu Shao-ch'i's poison of "dying out of class struggle."

There was a retail department with only seven people working. Formerly some people thought their unit was "a small pond with little water." Therefore there could not be much of a problem. But after the three examinations the eyes of the masses became clear and finally dragged out a corrupt and pilfering rich peasant element who had been at large for a long period of time.

Commercial departments have an extensive connection with various aspects of society. In order to carry this struggle to the end we extensively mobilized the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, and inhabitants in the neighborhood organizations to uncover corrupt, pilfering and speculating elements. We obtained good results.

Unfolding the Movement of Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation from the Beginning till the End

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "One of the important tasks for us on the ideological front is to unfold repudiation against revisionism." Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation is not only a powerful weapon in the class struggle in the realm of politics but also a powerful weapon in the class struggle in the realm of economy and a motive force for pushing the penetrating development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. If we pay attention to only the grasping of a few yuan or a few grafters and speculators in this struggle while slackening revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, we would be making the mistake of having a pure economic viewpoint.

Consequently we persistently carried out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation throughout this struggle, energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle," lifted the lid of class struggle in a big way, energetically repudiated the "theory of the fusion of public and private interests" and "he who is in the balcony near the water sees the moon first," conscientiously repudiated self-interest, energetically repudiated "operation first" and "profit in command," improved management and brought about a situation in which repudiation and transformation were combined. Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and the uncovering and repudiation of the class enemy thoroughly isolated the enemy politically. We also educated the broad masses and enabled them to differentiate more clearly between the proletariat and bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road so as to increase their immunity against bourgeois corruption and undermining. The masses continued to maintain a high degree of revolutionary zeal during the struggle.

Correct Implementation of Party's Policies

As early as during the very beginning of the struggle a small handful of class enemies began to spread a smokescreen saying preposterously that "every one makes mistakes" in an attempt to evade detection. Thus those who made general mistakes economically were worried and dared not rise up to take part in the struggle. We energetically propagandized the Party's policies, strictly differentiated contradictions of two different natures, and persisted in pointing the spearhead against the small handful of class enemies. We persisted in positively educating those who made general mistakes and called upon them to use Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to struggle against self-interest, repudiate revisionism, heighten their consciousness, lay down their burden, struggle against the enemy together and shatter the class enemy's sabotage and corrupt activities.

There was a young salesman with a good family background who worked hard when he first started to work on his job. Later a reactionary capitalist used small favors to drag him into the water. After the beginning of the struggle he had various ideological burdens. Thus members of the revolutionary committee spoke to him repeatedly, gave him class education in recalling the past and comparing it with the present, and conducted meticulous and patient ideological and political work on him. After his consciousness was heightened this youth actively threw himself into the struggle, uncovered crimes of the class enemy and became an active element in the struggle.

"Class struggle works as soon as it is grasped." The practice of struggle totally demonstrated the absolute correctness of great leader Chairman Mao's wise judgment. In this struggle we dealt a heavy blow against the small handful of class enemies, saved a number of people who erred but were willing to correct themselves, effectively improved the system of management, and further consolidated the economic foundation for socialism. In the course of struggle the broad masses studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively and greatly promoted man's ideological revolutionization. In the meantime the revolutionary upsurge pushed production into a new upsurge, enabling the commercial departments to do a better job in implementing the general guideline of "developing economy and insuring supply" and confirm their determination to gear their work to serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

* * *

We Must Stop the Corruption of the Commercial Rank and File by the Bourgeoisie

- Shewan Supply and Marketing Cooperative summed up its historical experience in the struggle in the realm of economy

by

Correspondence Group of Miyang Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Honan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 14, 1970)

Once when a cadre of the Shewan Supply and Marketing Cooperative went to Kuochuang production brigade to help it with drought fighting some one invited him to drink and asked him to buy agricultural commoddities for him. Later it was found out that this man was a bad element engaged in profiteering. After returning to the cooperative this cadre reported this incident to the poor and lower-middle peasant representatives. This matter finally drew the attention of the poor and lower-middle peasant representatives and the revolutionary committee of the supply and marketing cooperative. They held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's glittering writings on class and class struggle and review the history of the struggle in Shewan Supply and Marketing Cooperative during the past ten years or so between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines so as to heighten everybody's consciousness in class struggle and struggle of the lines.

Shewan Supply and Marketing Cooperative was established in 1951. At that time it persevered in following the socialist orientation under the supervision of the poor and lower-middle peasants and was welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants in general. Later after being influenced by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and corrupted and undermined by a small handful of class enemies, Shewan Supply and Marketing Cooperative at one time detached itself from the three great rural revolutionary movements and became a place for graft, pilferage and profiteering, thus bringing about great losses to the state. The poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out indignantly: "What Shewan Supply and Marketing Cooperative follows is the capitalist road."

The history of Shewan Supply and Marketing Cooperative demonstrates the acuteness and complexity of the class struggle in rural commercial departments. Using the method of "dragging out and fighting their way in" the bourgeoisie took advantage of convenient conditions to engage in grafting, pilfering and profiteering activities so as to undermine the socialist economy. They also used such mean tricks as bribery, drinking, eating, lobbying, etc., to corrupt commercial personnel. Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" the commercial personnel failed to see clearly the frantic attacks of the class enemy and lost their

vigilance. In this supply and marketing cooperative there were a total of three directors who could not repel attacks of "sugar-coated shells" by the bourgeoisie and were eventually dragged into the water by the enemy. Some of the commercial personnel differentiated clearly between public and private interests and earnestly served the poor and lower-middle peasants when they first joined their stores. But later after being corrupted by bourgeois thinking they too did things which were detrimental to the socialist economy.

In the past Shewan Supply and Marketing Cooperative did conduct anti-graft, anti-pilfering and anti-profiteering struggles under the leadership of superior supply and marketing cooperatives. But emphasis was laid on economic clearance and organizational treatment in such struggles without penetrating and energetic political and ideological repudiation of the bourgeoisie. As a result bourgeois thinking had not yet been made to stink and it still continued to corrupt the souls of the people. Although old grafting and pilfering elements were cleared, new bourgeois elements were born.

This study class taught everybody: Bad people dragging our cadres to drink is definitely not a small matter. "Historical experience is worthy of attention." Although gravely hit during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the small handful of class enemies are still there. They are not yet resigned to their fate and will definitely become active again once the opportunity comes. Consequently we must not slacken our class struggle, we must remember firmly Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget class struggle," penetratingly develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the realm of economy, energetically hit the corruption and sabotage by the bourgeoisie, and consolidate the socialist positions.

* * *

Hitting the Enemy Is Protecting the Masses

by

Hsiang Ts'ai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 14, 1970)

As we energetically grasp the class struggle in the realm of economy a strange theory appeared in some places saying that "grasping the economic question is tantamount to pointing the spearhead against the masses." We feel that this is an evil wind raised by a handful of class enemies hiding in the dark corners. The deeper the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation develops, the closer to destruction the enemy will be and the more they will struggle for survival. There is nothing strange about their spreading of rumors in an attempt to confuse the class front and the general orientation of the struggle so as to evade detection. But we must promptly uncover and repudiate the class enemy and shatter their plots.

In our energetic grasping of the class struggle in the realm of economy and hitting the corruption and sabotage by the bourgeoisie our spearhead is pointed directly against the small handful of class enemies and the grafting, pilfering and profiteering elements. These class enemies are termites in the building of socialism trying to eat up the walls of socialism and undermine the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are the arch enemy of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat; so what right have they got to pretend to be the masses? The struggle between us and them is a struggle between the two classes and between the two roads. The general orientation of our struggle is precisely to point the spearhead directly against this small handful of people. This is for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing a come-back of capitalism, and also protecting the broad masses of people.

However, owing to their much too low political consciousness, confusion in ideological understanding, or some other causes, some of the comrades not only fail to refute the preposterous theories spread by the enemy but even echo the enemy's cries. Some of the comrades who made general mistakes in connection with economic questions because of ideological corruption by the bourgeoisie must struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism in this struggle as well as energetically touch their own souls, wake up soberly, and stop their dangerous journey along the capitalist road immediately. This is the greatest protection which the Party and people are offering them; how can we say that this is pointing the spearhead against them? These comrades should trust the masses, trust the Party, actively take part in the struggle, strive to heighten their consciousness in class struggle and struggle of the lines, and thoroughly eliminate the remnant poison spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i; otherwise they shall fail in drawing a clear line of demarcation with their mistakes and shall eventually even join the enemy.

The struggle to repel the attack of the bourgeoisie in the realm of economy is a solemn political struggle. It is an important question concerning the defense of the economic positions of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. All revolutionary comrades must rub their eyes clear, elevate their understanding, uncover new schemes of the class enemy as they emerge, hit the corruption and sabotage by the bourgeoisie, and strive to win a still greater victory in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation!

* * *

Hold the Fort Well for Socialism

by

Reporting Team of Chienhu Hsien Revolutionary Committee,
Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 14, 1970)

Since the poor and lower-middle peasants of Chaotun production brigade, Chienyang commune, Chienhu hsien, Kiangsu, took over the control of rural commerce they unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in connection with such questions as why must the poor and lower-middle peasants control rural commerce and should sales agencies sell agricultural subsidiary products for commune members, etc. This greatly pushed forward the penetrating development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and further consolidated the positions of socialist commerce.

Energetically Repudiating "Profit in Command" and Putting Management on the Right Track

On one occasion the purchase and sales agency of Chaotun production brigade published an account showing a profit of over 80 yuan. People immediately began discussing about it and some of them thought profit of the sales agency should be taken as income of subsidiary production for the production brigade. But many poor and lower-middle peasants disagreed; they said: "The little shop deviated from its course. It is packed with subsidiary foodstuffs of various kinds but we can hardly find any small farm tools there." Some people even put comments on the published account: "Make money, make money; you forget the bright road of socialism."

Representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants for the control of rural commerce made a careful study of the views of the commune members. To solve this question they held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for the poor and lower-middle peasants, brigade cadres, and commercial personnel devoted specially to the discussion of the question of why must the poor and lower-middle peasants control rural commerce.

At the beginning understanding was not unified and some people even said: "We should control commerce to increase income for the production brigade." But most of the people were of the opinion that in the poor and lower-middle peasants' control of commerce we should resolutely give prominence to proletarian politics, persevere in following the socialist orientation, guarantee the fulfillment of state production targets, and that we must not grasp commerce as a form of subsidiary production.

With such a problem in mind they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "Political work is the life line of economic work" and energetically repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's

counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff such as "profit in command," etc. The more they repudiated the clearer the orientation and the higher the consciousness became. Finally they came to realize that to grasp politics or to grasp profit in the poor and lower-middle peasants' control of commerce was a question of struggle between the two lines and between the two roads.

An old peasant put it in a very incisive manner: "If we lose our orientation of advance because of profit, we shall fall into Liu Shao-ch'i's trap; in other words we tread the old path in new shoes. In this way we may eventually end up on the dangerous road of capitalism. We must never forget the class struggle in the realm of economy and we must firmly grasp the socialist general orientation."

Resolutely Opposing Capitalist Spontaneous Tendencies

During the preliminary period of control of commerce in Chaotun production brigade by the poor and lower-middle peasants some people were debating: "The sales agency should provide convenience to everybody by selling subsidiary products for the commune members." Some individuals even said that since power was in our hands to sell a little bit of agricultural subsidiary products was no problem. Some of the commune members wanted to ask the sales agency to sell some potatoes and horse-radish. But all such requests were turned down by the poor and lower-middle peasants' representatives. Thus some individual commune members were unhappy about the sales agency, thinking that control was too strict and that it refused to give the masses any convenience.

Later the poor and lower-middle peasants' commerce control group carefully analyzed such opinions and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "The fundamental task of political work is to instill socialist thinking into the masses of peasants and repudiate capitalist tendencies." After the study they realized that such a situation was a reflection of rural capitalist tendencies and of the fact that remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had not been thoroughly eliminated; therefore they must oppose it resolutely.

Later they penetratingly unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation under the leadership of the production brigade's leadership group. This repudiation taught everybody that the sales agency could only sell and buy for the state and could not sell agricultural subsidiary products for individual commune members. When we talk about "convenience" we must think of the convenience for socialist construction and must never think of the convenience for the individual to make money and get rich. We must not develop capitalism. They said: Liu Shao-ch'i's ghost is still around, we must never slacken revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

In the course of practical struggle in exercising control over rural commerce the poor and lower-middle peasants in Chaotun production brigade deeply realized that to enable rural commerce advance victoriously along the socialist track they must incessantly develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and resolutely struggle against rural capitalist tendencies.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Northeast China Copper Mine Successfully Tackles Important Problems in Mao Tsetung Thought Study Classes

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 19, 1970)

whenever an important problem arises, the workers of the hungtoushan copper mine in fushun, northeast china, will run a mao tsetung thought study class to solve it. the successful results they have brought about fully testify to the truth of chairman mao's teaching "running study classes is a good method and many problems can be solved in them."

the mine is now in the midst of a new high tide in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. in the light of chairman mao's great strategic plan, the revolutionary committees at various levels under the mine timely hold mao tsetung thought study classes to tackle new problems arising in revolution and production. the workers and their family members also run study classes to solve the problems in their thinking, work, and daily life. as soon as a new instruction of chairman mao's is made public, study classes are immediately held at all levels, from the mine revolutionary committee down to brigades and shifts, to work out measures to carry it out to the letter. "mao tsetung thought is our life-spring. without it we can accomplish nothing" -- this is their unanimous opinion.

last year, the very night when chairman mao's instruction "unite to win still greater victories" was announced, the mine revolutionary committee held a study class with the participation of the workers' representatives. they examined the situation of unity in the leading body in the light of the instruction. two cadres had an unfavourable opinion of each other. at the class, they examined their own shortcomings and mistakes and made self-criticism after study. in this way they resolved their misunderstandings and achieved new unity on the basis of mao tsetung thought. then, arm in arm they went to another study class for the workers to criticize their own selfish thoughts. as members of the revolutionary committee took the lead, great purposefulness and unity of effort to win new victories rapidly prevailed throughout the mine.

as the work of consolidating and building the party began, mao tsetung thought study classes were run widely in the mine. they repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching: "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." they understood that in the new historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat enforces its dictatorship and exercises its leadership in every field of work through its vanguard -- the communist party. if one departs from continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the question of party building cannot be solved correctly. the key to party consolidation and party building lies in arming the party members with chairman mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and raising their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. as a result, there was an upsurge in the serious study of chairman mao's proletarian line of

party building and sharp criticism and repudiation of liu shao-chi's revisionist line and his sinister "self-cultivation". the party members went to the masses to make self-criticism and the masses attended such meetings with enthusiasm and gave comments. this greatly raised the consciousness of the party members in continuing the revolution, and laid a good foundation for the organizational consolidation that followed.

when the mine's revolutionary committee was set up in the victorious march of the great proletarian cultural revolution, some people thought that "revolution is coming to the end. emphasis should now shift to grasping production." the question was: which should have the priority, revolution or production? the mine's revolutionary committee organized a mao tsetung thought study class to solve this question. they again studied chairman mao's teaching that politics is the commander, the soul in everything, that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", and vice-chairman lin piao's directive that "the most fundamental task in our party's political and ideological work is at all times to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, to arm the minds of the people throughout the country with it and to persist in using it to command every field of activity." through study, people came to realize that the question of whether to give priority to grasping revolution or to grasping production touched on whether they were following chairman mao's revolutionary line or liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they decided that the revolutionary committee should give prominence to proletarian politics and use revolution to command production, give first place to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and use mao tsetung thought to command, promote and transform everything. after arriving at this unified understanding, the revolutionary committee immediately launched a new high tide in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. a big leap forward in both revolution and production quickly appeared throughout the mine.

the masses ran study classes to solve problems in good time. such classes may take place at a tunnel entrance, in work shops, workers dormitories and in family gatherings.

veteran worker chiang chung-hou, a communist party member, often held mao tsetung thought study classes in his family, so that they all went forward along chairman mao's broad road. on the eve of last year's spring festival, in order to break with the old custom of spending a lot on fancy food and drink during the festival, they ran a family study class. chiang chung-hou and his 83-year-old uncle told the family of the bitter sufferings of the past. in the old days, they worked as hired-labourers for the landlords. they did not have enough to eat and wear in those days. this gave the family a deep lesson in class education. "now that we are emancipated and are the masters of the country, we must not forget the past. we should not eat and drink to excess, forgetting the need to continue the revolution," said chiang chung-hou with emotion. the family decided to spend the spring festival in a revolutionary way. so on the spring festival day, the whole family of seven, braving bitter cold, went to the mining area to collect scrap iron and steel and other material, contributing their bit to the mine's efforts to raise its level of production of a medium-sized mine to that of a big-sized one by relying on itself.

since the masses themselves run mao tsetung thought study classes, everyone in the mine does political and ideological work. the active organizers include old workers who were harshly oppressed and exploited in the old society, revolutionary pathbreakers who came to the fore in the sharp struggles during the great cultural revolution, and activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.
li wan-yi, an old worker, has organized more than 100 classes. in order to help a young worker who came to the mine not long ago, he has run several study classes, one after another. he even ran one in this young man's home. he and the parents recalled the misery of the working class in the old society to heighten the young worker's class consciousness. thanks to all this, the youngster is now an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. li wan-yi's experience in running study classes has been popularized throughout the mine.

in addition to study classes, meetings to exchange experience in study are also held regularly. the mass movement to study and apply mao tsetung thought is surging, wave upon wave. more than 300 activists have already come to the fore and 20 per cent of the units in the mine have been commended as outstanding in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Mao Tsetung Thought Shines Over the Pamirs

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 19, 1970)

the poor herdsmen of tajik nationality living along china's westernmost borders have many times proved their wholehearted devotion to the revolution and the collective, arising from their living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

tending sheep on the plateau, one's heart turns to peking

the story of the old shepherd huochiamaiti who tends sheep at the foot of mount muztagh some 7,000 metres above sea level has spread far and wide among the masses. although he is not able to read and write much yet, he carries chairman mao's writings with him everyday, studies in great earnest and applies what he learns to real life. he enthusiastically propagates mao tsetung thought and urges his comrades always to remember the sufferings of the old society and the good life of the new, always to study chairman mao's works and serve the people wholeheartedly. following his example, many cadres and poor herdsmen in the locality have become activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

looking on his job as tending sheep for the revolution, huochiamaiti goes out early and comes home late. no matter how far he has to go or how strenuous it is to climb the mountains, he drives his sheep to good pastures and makes sure they are well-fed and sturdy. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the percentage of live lambs born under his care was high -- above 90 per cent

every year. in 1969, a year of heavy snow which made good grazing grounds hard to find, huochiamaiti achieved a 97 per cent success. he attended the 1969 national day celebrations in peking, and, to his great joy, met the great leader chairman mao.

on his return from peking, huochiamaiti constantly declared: "muztagh is high, but higher still is chairman mao's goodness to us. chairman mao is the great liberator of the people of all nationalities of our country. we will forever follow him in making revolution."

tending livestock for the revolution, with utter devotion to collective

armed with mao tsetung thought, the tajik people wholeheartedly tend livestock for the revolution and utterly devote themselves to the collective. one afternoon, when the poor herdsmen aimaitihan and naipi were grazing sheep in the seliketa district, a snow-storm suddenly blew up. a gale with heavy snow swept the land. the sheep ran wild under this sudden onslaught. determined to protect collective property, aimaitihan and naipi stubbornly rounded up the sheep, without a thought for their own safety. the snow fell more heavily and the wind blew even more fiercely. on the mountain some 4,500 metres above sea level, the two herdsmen kept close to the flock on steep, slippery snow-covered slopes. at times they got half buried in snowdrifts and now and again they hurt themselves on rocks. but the only thought in their minds was to get the sheep back safely and protect the property of the collective.

darkness fell as they reached a valley. to prevent the sheep from scattering again, they ran here and there rounding up the flock. they encouraged each other with chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." in this way they worked throughout the night. the snow and wind eased up the next day, but the land was knee-deep in snow. they could not find any grass for the sheep, nor could they find a way to get back home. reciting chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", they uncovered the grass with their own hands, fed the sheep, and cleared a way for the flock. when they were climbing a big icy slope, several sheep lambed. without any thought of cold and fatigue they put the newborn lambs inside their coats to keep them warm.

it took them three days and nights to return to the commune. relying on the invincible mao tsetung thought and with the revolutionary spirit of utter devotion to the collective, aimaitihan and naipi succeeded in overcoming gale force winds, heavy snow and bitter cold and in defending collective property. the two herdsmen were commended by the commune and praised by the masses.

a militia company commander nurtured by mao tsetung thought

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, the militiamen of tajik nationality have constantly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they stand shoulder to shoulder with the powerful people's liberation army in defence of the western gateway of our motherland day and night.

twentysix-year-old jihszutanmuhan of the chantou people's commune, a young militia company commander who comes from a family of tajik poor herdsmen, has played an exemplary and pace-setting role everywhere in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. he has become a model for militiamen throughout the county.

jihszutanmuhan is boundlessly loyal to our great leader chairman mao and has boundless love for mao tsetung thought. during the great proletarian cultural revolution he has many times related his family history so full of misery, and by his strong class hatred has taught the militiamen not to forget class sufferings and class struggle. he urged them to be vigilant at all times to prevent sabotage by the class enemies in china and abroad.

last spring a handful of class enemies in the chantou commune incited the herdsmen to divide up the sheep in a vain attempt to undermine the collective economy.

when jihszutanmuhan realized what they were doing, he organized the militiamen and the poor herdsmen to use mao tsetung thought as a weapon in all-out criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish, such as "san tzu yi pao" (footnote one) and "four freedoms" (footnote two), pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, and to expose the crimes committed by a handful of class enemies. this has greatly heightened the commune members' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and consolidated the collective economy. the commune members said: "we'll fight to the last against anyone who attempts to subvert socialism exclamation"

the tachai spirit blossoms all over pamirs

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor herdsmen have responded to the great leader chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", by launching a campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the fourth production brigade of the yuehchin people's commune which is engaged in both agriculture and stockbreeding is surrounded by gravelled land. the brigade's poor herdsmen have studied and applied the three constantly read articles by chairman mao -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" -- and, in 1967, reclaimed tracts of gravelled land by giving full play to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. in the past three years the brigade has transformed 18 hectares of gravelled land into good fields.

along with the reclamation of wasteland, the poor herdsmen have spent every winter and spring digging irrigation canals. winter in the pamirs is bitter. the frozen earth created many difficulties. the commune members studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles assiduously. they followed the example of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and fought tenaciously against the hard conditions. the irrigation projects went ahead at a rapid rate.

sepzerh, a poor herdsman of the no. 3 production team of the brigade, insisted on joining the others and working everyday despite his serious stomach trouble. when the others advised him to go home and rest, he replied: "we should fear neither hardship nor death in the cause of building a new socialist highland." since last winter he has never taken time off and has worked enthusiastically day after day.

following the example of tachai, the brigade members have worked hard for many years. they have extended their farmland and increased grain output year by year. grain output last year was 50 per cent higher than in 1968.

today, the people of tajik nationality are carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they are in the midst of a new high tide to "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war." they are determined to carry out better and faster all the fighting tasks set by the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party.

footnote one: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, an increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

footnote two: "four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy and sell land and to engage in private enterprise.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CANADA

New Awakening of the Canadian People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1970)

the progressives among the masses of the canadian people are eagerly and enthusiastically studying and applying the invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. this is a great event of fundamental importance in the canadian people's revolutionary struggle in the recent years. the canadian people are experiencing a new awakening.

u.s. imperialism has long been exploiting and suppressing the canadian people, regarding canada as a main place for its investment. as the oppression and exploitation by u.s. imperialism and canadian monopoly capital become more and more ruthless, the canadian people's struggle against such oppression and exploitation grows in strength steadily. under the new revolutionary situation, the broad masses urgently demand the elevation of their revolutionary struggle to a higher level. some revolutionaries said: we should not stay on the level of merely opposing wars of aggression and waging strikes in general, we must eliminate the root cause of war and exploitation -- the imperialist system. the most important problem we are facing is now to overthrow the rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. to attain this aim, the revolutionary masses need a correct theory to guide their action. from their own experience, they have gradually come to realize that marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is a great truth which can be universally applied. at a rally in regina city, canadian revolutionaries stated with full confidence: the only road for us to win liberation is to wage struggle under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, the acme of marxism-leninism in the present era, and in accordance with the concrete conditions of north america, dare to struggle and dare to win. this is also our internationalist duty to the people of the world.

the canadian revolutionaries are studying and publicizing mao tsetung thought with great enthusiasm. many of them wage struggle to disseminate mao tsetung thought despite the danger of being dismissed, laid off or even arrested. in nova scotia, winnipeg and other cities, when the school authorities brutally ban, under various pretexts, the dissemination of mao tsetung thought in the campus by the revolutionary students, the students bravely argued with them face to face and criticized sharply the reactionary nature of the capitalist educational system. the students cited many irrefutable facts to expose the school authorities for indoctrinating them with fascism, racism and other reactionary ideas while forbidding them especially to seek truth. the students pointed out: "u.s. imperialism is the number one enemy of the canadian people. mao tsetung thought is the reliable guarantee for the north american people to achieve liberation." to disseminate mao tsetung thought is their "glorious duty and sacred right". a great debate held in a school in winnipeg city lasted for eight hours and drew about one thousand students. it influenced and educated many people.

at present, many progressive bookstores publicizing marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought have been set up in montreal, ottawa, vancouver, nova scotia, toronto, winnipeg, regina and other main canadian cities. high up on the wall in these bookstores are huge portraits of chairman mao and portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. many english and french versions of chairman mao's works are on display and draw revolutionary people there to seek truth. "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" is often out of stock because of the huge demand. during mass demonstrations, one can often see the demonstrators carrying the red treasured books "quotations from chairman mao tsetung". in montreal, when the broad masses were waging fierce struggles against the reactionary troops and police, hundreds of workers and students often set up picket lines voluntarily to protect the progressive bookstores which disseminate mao tsetung thought. this fully demonstrates the profound proletarian affection for mao tsetung thought cherished by the revolutionary canadian people.

the revolutionary canadian students play a vanguard role or serve as a link with the masses in disseminating mao tsetung thought. revolutionary student organizations have been set up and revolutionary periodicals published one after another in some well-known canadian universities. quotations from chairman mao were often printed and chairman mao's works introduced in these periodicals. in these periodicals and at their regular or irregular meetings, the revolutionary students constantly study and apply mao tsetung thought, analyze the class contradiction and class struggle in north america, discuss the problems confronting the students and criticize u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and pseudo-revolution of all descriptions under the signboard of "socialism". they also often criticize the reactionary ideas of the reactionary bourgeois "scholars" in the universities, putting them in an awkward position. for example, a certain professor of sociology in manitoba university was more than once struck dumb by the questions of the revolutionary students. apart from launching struggle in campus, they pay special attention to the great teaching of chairman mao that "the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so". they go deep among the worker masses and help them to get organized. they also mobilize their classmates to join or support the struggle of the working class. students have gone out and waged struggle shoulder to shoulder with the workers despite the close encirclement by reactionary troops and police. this is a salient feature of the revolutionary struggle of the canadian people in the recent years.

with the wide dissemination of mao tsetung thought, more and more progressive people in canada are studying chairman mao's theses on the nature of imperialism, the struggle against modern revisionism, the making of the great proletarian cultural revolution, etc. the great prediction by chairman mao about "the days of imperialism are numbered" has further inspired the canadian revolutionaries to fight against u.s. imperialism bravely. in recent years, the canadian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism has developed tremendously. in november, 1968, the workers of the domtav paper mill in quebec occupied the mill by force in protest against the exploitation by u.s. capitalists. in october, last year, the taxi drivers in montreal put up armed resistance against the crushing oppression by the reactionary authorities which they found intolerable. taking up arms, they fought fiercely with 800 reactionary canadian troops sent to suppress them. in june, last year, u.s.

imperialist chieftain nixon met with the strong protest of the masses when he "visited" canada. during nixon's stay in montreal, he always went to meetings by helicopter. but despite the fact that his itinerary was kept a strict secret, wherever he showed his face, there were shouts of angry slogans: "nixon the murderer exclamation" "u.s. imperialist chieftain, get out exclamation" it was something unprecedented that the u.s. chieftain was in such awkward predicament in neighbouring canada.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "imperialism has prepared the conditions for its own doom. these conditions are the awakening of the great masses of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies and in the imperialist countries themselves." the new awakening of the canadian people portends that the revolutionary storm of the canadian people will become more and more violent and that the day will soon come when u.s. imperialism has to scamper out of canada.

JAPAN

Ten Thousand Japanese Students Express Determination to Carry Struggle against US-Japanese Reactionaries Through to the End

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1970)

about 10,000 progressive japanese students of universities and nigh schools in tokyo and from other parts of japan held a mass rally at tokyo's rekisen park yesterday to mark the first anniversary of the tokyo university progressive students' gigantic struggle against the u.s. japanese reactionaries, according to the toho news agency. the students expressed their determination to carry the struggle through to the end.

one year ago, the progressive students of the tokyo university launched a gigantic struggle against the reactionary sato government's most decadent bourgeois educational system and against the criminal rule of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. during the struggle, they defied violence and fought heroically against the fully-armed police sent to suppress them. the students displayed the dauntless militant spirit of the japanese people.

the broad masses of progressive students held yesterday's rally to show their determination to persist in the struggle against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. many young workers attended the rally to show their support for the students' struggle and their determination to fight shoulder to shoulder with them.

many representatives of students and young workers spoke at the rally. the speakers summed up the experience of the struggle in the past year and pointed out that the students' rebellion against the decadent bourgeois educational system has spread like a prairie fire on the islands of japan.

the student representatives also sternly denounced in their speeches the intensified collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and their criminal acts of arms expansion and war preparations which were being stepped up

after the publication of the nixon-sato "joint communique". they pointed out emphatically that in order to win bigger victories in the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the students should unite more closely with the workers and peasants and strive to set up a broad anti-u.s. patriotic united front. they expressed firm support for the okinawa workers' strike against u.s. military rule. they declared that they will take concrete action to support the peasants of sanrizuka in chiba prefecture who have been persisting in their struggle in face of the new onslaught of the sato government.

the representatives accused the reactionary sato government for the crimes of stepping up its fascist suppression of the japanese people. they called for using revolutionary violence in a resolute counter-attack on counter-revolutionary violence.

after the rally, the participants held a mass demonstration, marching to the tokyo university. the area around the tokyo university rang with the shouting of slogans: "smash the japan-u.s. joint communique exclamation" and "win greater victories in close unity exclamation"

frightened out of their wits by the just struggle of the progressive students, the reactionary sato government dispatched 3,000 armed police to guard the tokyo university. on the previous day, the reactionary university authorities ordered all gates of the university to be closed. this fully exposed the feebleness of the reactionaries.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese National Defense Minister Comrade Lin Piao Greets Anniversary of Laotian People's Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1970)

comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade khamtay siphandone, supreme commander of the laotian people's liberation army, warmly greeting the 21st anniversary of the founding of the laotian people's liberation army.

the message reads in full:

sam neua
comrade khamtay siphandone, supreme commander of the laotian people's liberation army:

on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the laotian people's liberation army, on behalf of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, i extend warm festival congratulations to the fraternal laotian people and the laotian people's liberation army.

under the leadership of the laotian patriotic front, the heroic people, people's liberation army and other patriotic armed forces of laos have persisted in protracted armed struggle and dealt heavy blows to the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. the great victories of the laotian people in their revolutionary struggle have contributed to the struggles against u.s. imperialism of the revolutionary people throughout the world.

in collusion with its thai vassal troops and the laotian reactionaries, u.s. imperialism recently mounted frantic attacks on the laotian liberated areas in an attempt to intensify its policy of aggression and war, extinguish the flames of the revolution of the asian people and undermine the revolutionary struggle of the laotian people. the heroic laotian armymen and people bravely counter-attacked and won an important victory. we believe that the laotian patriotic armymen and people, who have been tempered through protracted revolutionary struggle and are bringing into play the might of people's war and persisting in fighting a protracted war, can certainly defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys completely and win final victory for the people's revolutionary struggle.

the chinese and laotian peoples and their armed forces are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. the chinese people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought provide powerful backing for the laotian people. we will firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the patriotic laotian armed forces and people till they achieve the liberation of the entire nation.

long live the militant friendship between the chinese and laotian peoples and their armed forces exclamation

lin piao,
minister of national defence of
the people's republic of china

january 19, 1970 peking

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January 27, 1970 No. 4585

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* NATIONAL *
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INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

Year of Constant Anxiety for Nixon

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, January 20, 1970)

President Nixon is even more warlike than his predecessor, says the following comment in the "Current Affairs Made Simple" column of the Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, an authoritative mainland outlet.

The paper gives a number of "facts" in support of its allegation, including the continuing presence of American forces in various parts of the world and increases in the US military budget for the current year.--SCMP Ed.

One year ago, on January 20 of the last year of the sixties, Nixon went up the stage dressed for his part in the White House. How did the present president of the United States pass the year?

As soon as Nixon went up the stage, he published his "speech under the glass bonnet" in which he sang loudly of "peace." After that Nixon regularly speaks of "peace" and appears on the world stage in the role of a "peace maker." However, it is most ill-contrived and unseemly for a natural villain to wear the mask of a hero. Because, as Nixon himself has said, "Pleasant words cannot take the place of facts."

The fact before our eyes is that, while Nixon says loudly the prayer of "peace," US imperialism has still 1,500,000 aggressive troops deployed in various parts of the world, carrying out suppression and slaughter everywhere.

The fact before our eyes is that Nixon has increased the military budget for the current year to the tune of nearly a thousand billion dollars, breaking the record of US military spending after World War II.

The fact before our eyes is that Nixon is striving to implement his so-called "new policy" in Asia, a policy of intensification of aggression and war that includes the strategy of "having Asians fight Asians." On the question of Vietnam, he on the one hand plays the devilish trick of "withdrawal of troops," and on the other hand vigorously promotes the "de-Americanization" of the Vietnam war, strengthens the puppet army, and intensifies the war of aggression against Vietnam in a vain effort to dominate South Vietnam forever. At the same time, Nixon steps up and enlarges intervention and armed aggression against Laos (including instigation of the Thai reactionaries to send forces to attack the Laotian liberated area), and intensifies the suppression of the armed struggle of the Thai people. In addition, Nixon also strengthens the military alliance between US and Japanese reactionaries, requiring the Japanese reactionaries to be the vanguards of opposition against the Asian people.

The fact before our eyes is that Nixon publicly allows American "citizens" to join the Israeli army, and moreover knowingly and boldly supports the Zionists in their aggression against Arab countries.

The fact before our eyes is that US imperialism is still occupying our sacred territory of Taiwan province. Nixon recently sent Vice President Agnew scurrying to Taiwan on a sinister mission, which once more revealed the vicious face of US imperialism of vainly trying to occupy Taiwan indefinitely and persisting in hostility against the Chinese people.

The fact before our eyes is that Nixon is stepping up his conspiracy with social imperialism. While US imperialism and social imperialism are struggling and grappling with each other, they also try to form through mutual scheming a closer anti-Chinese, anti-communist, anti-people, anti-revolutionary alliance in a desperate struggle to realize their dream of partitioning the world.

All this shows that Nixon, more than his predecessor, is stepping up the counter-revolutionary dual strategy and expanding armament and preparation for war on an even larger scale. A war god is after all a war god, even if he talks ten thousand times about peace.

Nixon's stepping up of his counter-revolutionary dual tactics reflects the nature of the US imperialist paper tiger and its desperate struggle, but that cannot save US imperialism from its doom at all. For the past year the revolutionary movement of the world's people has been quickening, a new upsurge of anti-US struggle has been rising, armed struggle by the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America has been developing steadily, and the hangman's noose has been tightening around the neck of US imperialism. Socialist China is even more consolidated, more prosperous, stronger, and filled with more youthful vigor. Albania, the beacon of socialism in Europe, is emitting even more brilliant light. Marxism-

Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung is going even deeper into the minds of men all over the world. The forces of revolution all over the world were never so strong.

US imperialism, on the other hand, lives in daily more aggravated contradictions. The workers movement, negro movement, student movement and anti-Vietnam war movement in the US are powerfully pounding the fragile foundation stone of US imperialist rule. Caught between a financial and monetary crisis and crisis of "overproduction," US imperialism finds it more and more difficult to breathe.

Nixon has boasted that he would overcome the difficulties one by one. He has even arrogantly cried, "We will be as powerful as we wish." But facts of the past year show that it was only a dream. All the counter-revolutionary tactics employed by Nixon have failed. His situation is worse than that of his predecessor. 'Each generation is worse than the preceding one." "The west wind scatters leaves over Changan, and the arrows are flying, twanging."

Revolution is developing, the people are advancing. Imperialism, on the other hand, is collapsing at an accelerated speed. Time is not a friend of US imperialism. In the new decade and the new year, Nixon and his ilk will find it even more difficult to get on.

* * *

SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY EMULATION

Bring Proletarian Politics To the Fore, Develop Socialist Revolutionary Emulation

by

Mass Criticism Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Peking Steel Corporation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 15, 1970)

In launching emulation in a socialist enterprise, should we lay emphasis on proletarian politics and place revolution in the first position, or lay emphasis on production and place output targets in the first position? The question reflects two basically antagonistic lines, and different answers will produce completely opposite results.

*

The socialist revolutionary emulation that has appeared in the deepening phase of struggle-criticism-transformation of the great proletarian cultural revolution is a product of the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It is basically different from the "emulation" advocated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents on the industrial front.

However, owing to the spreading poison and influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some comrades still wittingly or unwittingly regard this newborn socialist revolutionary emulation from the old viewpoint. Failing to see the profound political content of this socialist revolutionary emulation, they mistake the revolutionary emulation for a "signal to change to production and construction," believing that "after more than three years of the great cultural revolution, we have had enough grasping of revolution and it is time to grasp production for a change." In the socialist revolutionary emulation, therefore, they follow the old practice of grasping only the economic targets to the neglect of man's ideological revolutionization, thinking that "emulation means nothing more than a competition in production."

This shows that in the course of socialist revolutionary emulation there still exists an acute struggle between two ways of thinking and two lines. Only by holding high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, thoroughly criticizing and repudiating Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and unceasingly removing its remaining poison and influence will it be possible to insure that the emulation will proceed victoriously along the route of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from beginning to end.

Is it laying emphasis on proletarian politics and placing revolution in the first position, or laying emphasis on production and placing targets in the first position? This has always been the focal point of the struggle between the two lines in emulation drives in a socialist enterprise.

The great leader Chairman Mao has always taught us: "Politics is the supreme commander and the soul" and "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work." In the relationship between politics and production, politics is always the commander, always occupies the first position, and always constitutes the principal aspect of any contradiction. Take away politics and production will lose its soul and bearings, and will inevitably go astray. Therefore, in order to make the emulation a socialist revolutionary emulation in fact as well as in name, it is necessary to insist on putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command over everything, lay emphasis on proletarian politics from beginning to end in the course of the emulation, firmly and unwaveringly implement Chairman Mao's guideline of "grasping revolution and stimulating production, put revolution in the first position, and command, promote and push forward production with revolution.

Out of their criminal attempt to restore capitalism, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents on the industrial front have always rabidly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They openly resisted Chairman Mao's directive on bringing politics to the fore and cried vociferously, "Good in production means good in politics" and "Emphasis on politics should be implemented in production." On the basis of such revisionist fallacy as "Economy is more important than politics," they energetically peddled such black wares as "Production first" and "Technique in command," trying hard to lead socialist emulation onto the evil road of counter-revolutionary revisionism.

In compliance with the black wishes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, the capitalist-roaders of our Corporation introduced to the emulation the pattern of the "great tournament" of counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ch'ing, requiring the broad masses of revolutionary workers to take part in a so-called technical "great tournament" in the emulation drive, but not letting them study Chairman Mao's works.

The workers said indignantly: "Chairman Mao asked us to learn from the PLA in a big way, but Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents asked us to learn from Lo Jui-ch'ing's 'great tournament.' They required us to work with our eyes closed, so that we might not open our eyes to see the class struggle."

Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang energetically advocated "Production first" and "Technique in command." Did they really want to develop socialist production? No, absolutely no. Under the banner of "development of production," what they really wanted was to attack proletarian politics with production, prevent workers from arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, prevent man's ideological revolutionization, and oppose the turning of public enterprises into bright-red schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The criminal object of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang was to emasculate the revolutionary content of socialist emulation with such black wares as "Production first" and "Technique in command," change the political orientation of the socialist emulation, and make the broad masses abandon principles and change direction, bury themselves in material things and in construction, grasp only silicon, manganese and sulphur, mix up friends with foe, and forget the class struggle and the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang might work for peaceful evolution in a big way and restore capitalism.

That turned out to be the truth. Under the black banner of "Production first" and "Technique in command," and under the excuse that the bourgeoisie and bourgeois technical "authorities" had the "know-how" and "management ability" even more than our Communist Party members, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang vigorously promoted "experts manage factories," allowing bourgeois elements and bourgeois technical "authorities" to control leadership power in socialist enterprises and change the nature of these enterprises. Meanwhile, under the pretext of "encouraging enthusiasm for production," they indulged freely in "material incentives" and "cash rewards in command," and tried to corrupt the working class and divide the ranks of the working class with the bourgeois thought of personal gain, in the hope that revolutionary workers would "think of rewards but forget the Party, and lose power for the sake of money" and would become a docile tool for their restoration of capitalism.

Through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses have greatly increased their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The socialist revolutionary emulation is a pioneering revolutionary act proposed by the working class in resolute response to the great leader Chairman Mao's great call, "Unite and strive for still greater victories" and for the purpose of implementing his great strategic guideline of "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, and doing everything for the people" and further consolidating and developing our proletarian dictatorship. This revolutionary emulation has a political content that is completely different from that of the diverse kinds of "emulation" promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i. Its basic feature is the shattering of the shackles of Liu Shao-ch'i's "Production first," "Technique in command," and "material incentive" and true implementation of the great guideline of "Grasping revolution and stimulating production."

Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang held up the banner of socialist emulation, but what they did was restoration of capitalism. What they advocated was that, under the pretext of "development of production" and with personal gain as a bait, the broad masses should emulate one another purely in fulfillment of production targets and in matters of technical skills and management, and vie with one another for fame and gain.

The socialist revolutionary emulation which we are carrying out today is an emulation of revolution, unity and progress. It is to win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist mother-

land. Emulation of revolution means emulation of continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Emulation of unity is emulation of implementation of the spirit of the Party's 9th Congress. Emulation of progress is emulation of unceasing summing up of experience, and making discoveries, inventions, creations and progress. These three emulations concretely embody Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Grasping revolution and stimulating production," fully express the boundless loyalty cherished by our working class for the great leader Chairman Mao, and profoundly reflect the high fighting morale of us workers and high degree of sense of responsibility to the cause of socialist revolution.

The two different kinds of "emulation" reflect two basically antagonistic lines and inevitably produce diametrically opposite political results.

The "emulation" dominated by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was embodied by production targets and implemented through cash awards. It induced workers to compete with one another for money, fame and personal gain, and was an emulation purely of self-interest. Such "emulation" could only produce greater and greater selfishness, greater and greater split of the working class, and farther and farther deviation from socialism, and could only cause greater and greater damage to our socialist productivity.

The "emulation" conducted in the Iron Smelting Plant of our Corporation on the eve of the great cultural revolution was a positive criminal evidence of the sabotage of socialist production by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. To win credit for themselves, fulfill targets ahead of others and acquire personal capital, the capitalist-roaders of the Plant set their mind on making the No. 1 furnace of the Plant the "singles champion." In accordance with Lo Jui-ch'ing's method of assembling "the best technical facilities" in his "great tournament," the capitalist-roaders had the best equipment, the newest technology, and the best materials made available for use at the No. 1 furnace. Forces for maintenance of equipment were assembled at No. 1 furnace, and even the oxygen for use in refining steel was diverted for use at No. 1 furnace. The result was that irreparable damage was done to No. 1 furnace's ability to sustain a leap forward. Moreover, fraternal plants were denied facilities for inspection and maintenance for their equipment for a long time, and had to go on operating "in illness." The production of the Steel Refining Plant was also adversely affected, seriously impairing the development of production of the whole Corporation. It was not a "socialist emulation" at all, but purely sabotage of production and undermining of the socialist economy.

The current socialist revolutionary emulation under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought is embodied in the grasping of revolution and stimulation of production and implemented through man's ideological revolutionization. It is emulation for the sake of the revolution, in support of national defense, and in order to defend the motherland and smash all schemes of aggression of US imperialism and socialist-imperialism. It is an emulation

of "public interests." Therefore, the longer the emulation goes on the more developed will be the spirit of communism, the greater will be our unity, the redder will be our thoughts, the greater will be our loyalty to Chairman Mao, the more vigorous will be the revolution and production. The brilliant political and ideological flower will certainly bear rich economic fruit. The excellent situation of the revolution promotes a similarly excellent situation of production. The best proof is our Corporation's successive setting of the highest records in its history and successive accomplishment of key technical innovations.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The unity between politics and the economy and between politics and technology cannot be doubted in the slightest degree. They will remain united year after year and forever." The most important content of proletarian politics is the seizure and consolidation of political power. Without the dictatorship of the proletariat, production, no matter how plentiful and good it may be, will merely be a preparation for the material basis for restoration of capitalism. Therefore, to develop socialist production, it is necessary to bring proletarian politics to the fore, put revolution in command of production, and insure the socialist orientation of production.

Of course, putting revolution in command of production does not mean substituting revolution for production, nor is successful grasping of revolution tantamount to successful grasping of production. There are many concrete problems of production itself that still require to be solved, and if work in this respect is not done well, production will not be successful. We criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "Production first" because we oppose the placing of production in the foremost position, not because we oppose production as such. Therefore, in the socialist revolutionary emulation we must bring proletarian politics to the fore, produce for the sake of the revolution, direct production with Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely and successfully grasp production, fulfill and overfulfill the State's production tasks in an over-all manner and with greater, quicker, better and more economical results, and support national defense and defend the motherland.

We realize in the practice of socialist revolutionary emulation that, in order to correctly deal with the relations between revolution and production, it is necessary to bring about "one never change" and "two guard against," namely, the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore and creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought should never change, while guarding against slackening of study of Chairman Mao's works when production alone to the neglect of production when grasping revolution and political movements. Only in this way will it be possible to push forward the roaring and at the same time effective development of the socialist revolutionary emulation.

* * *

RURAL EVENING SCHOOLS

An Important Front for Imbuing the Minds of Peasants with Socialist Ideas

- An investigation of the political evening school in Tunt'ou brigade, Tunt'ou commune, Lanhsi hsien, Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 16, 1970)

A production brigade in Chekiang has set up 18 political evening schools since June 1968. It has organized living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among its members, greatly heightening their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, according to the following report.--SCMP Ed.

At the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation during the great proletarian cultural revolution, that is, since the second half of 1968, eighteen political evening schools have been set up one after another in Tunt'ou brigade, Tunt'ou commune, Lanhsi hsien, Chekiang Province, with the production team as the unit. The principal content of these political evening schools is to organize the commune members to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought. They win unanimous approval of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the commune members and the basic-level cadres.

The poor and lower-middle peasants say happily: "In the political evening school, we study Mao Tse-tung's thought, learn about the state affairs, acquire cultural and scientific knowledge, and fight self and criticize revisionism. We have become more clear-sighted, more broad-minded and more militant. We are advancing along the socialist road with ever firmer steps. The political evening school is just fine!"

The cadres of the brigade and the production teams say: "Running a political evening school is a good method of arming the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought and continuously imbuing the minds of peasants with socialist ideas."

This brigade's experience in running political evening school has now been popularized throughout Chekiang Province.

It Was Born in the Class Struggle

In Tunt'ou brigade, the political evening schools were founded during the great proletarian cultural revolution after the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of this brigade summed up the

experience in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the village.

Tunt'ou brigade is a village located in a region of rolling country in southern Chekiang. After the liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly responded to great leader Chairman Mao's great call, "Get organized," and made up their minds to take the socialist road. But, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Chekiang twice fanned the evil wind of restoring capitalism in this village. In 1955, they disbanded seven agricultural cooperatives in this brigade. During the three years of temporary difficulties caused by serious natural disasters, they raised the evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao." This again brought heavy losses to the socialist collective economy in this village.

In Tunt'ou brigade, after the revolutionary leading group was set up, the cadres learned deeply from the experience of the attack on the collective economy on two occasions by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line that if effort was made to grasp the "field" while neglecting "man's mind" and attention was paid only to production while neglecting politics, it would be impossible to resist the attack by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to check the evil wind of capitalism. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," and were determined to perseveringly bring proletarian politics to the fore and to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of all work.

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members greatly enhanced their political consciousness. Their consciousness in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought surged to an unprecedented height. They firmly bore in their minds the experience they gained in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. They urgently demanded that the leaders of the brigade and the production teams adopted effective measures to carry on penetratingly and perseveringly the prosperously developing mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to insure that Tunt'ou brigade would advance forever along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

It was under these circumstances that the first political evening school which took the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as its principal content was set up in June 1968 in the No. 13 production team. This newborn thing readily won the warm welcome of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The brigade's revolutionary leading group promptly and vigorously advocated and popularized this experience. However, this cause panic among the handful of class enemies. They jumped out and did their utmost to hinder and sabotage the development of this school. Some of them adopted sinister tactics of eating and drinking freely to oppose the school. The class enemies' sabotage activities taught the cadres and the masses by setting a negative example and made them understand that they must run a political evening school well because it was an important position for struggling against the class enemies.

By August 1968, political evening schools were set up in the 15 production teams in this brigade and the three side-production units directly under this brigade, accommodating more than 700 people (that is, the people with whole or partial laboring ability in various units). Ever since their establishment, these political evening schools have been run continuously throughout the year, regardless of busy or slack farm work. The commune members in various production teams take attending the political evening school as their indispensable activity in daily life. Despite their fatigue after the day's work and no matter what the weather, they attend the political evening school after supper every day.

"May 7 Directive" Is the Guideline for Running the School

The political evening schools of Tunt'ou brigade take great leader Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" as their guideline. Their principal task is to arm the peasants with Mao Tse-tung's thought and to "continuously fill the minds of peasants with socialist ideas."

The political evening schools attach paramount importance to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They take the "three constantly read articles" as basic teaching material and Chairman Mao's latest directives as indispensable lessons. They promptly study the important editorials of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee and current affairs at home and elsewhere. They also study scientific and cultural knowledge in accordance with the needs of the struggle for production.

The political evening schools adopt concrete contents of study in different periods in accordance with the current situation and the current tasks and the living ideas of the masses, so as to carry out study to the point. Every lesson starts with the learning of a relevant quotation from Chairman Mao, so that every course is put under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In general, study time is one hour in the busy farming seasons and two hours at other times.

The leading groups of the brigade and various production teams fully develop the role of the political evening schools in filling the minds of peasants with socialist ideas. In accordance with the trend of the class struggle in each period, they lead the students to select relevant teachings of Chairman Mao for study in the school and to fight self and criticize revisionism, so as to increase the abilities of the cadres and the masses in criticizing the bourgeoisie and resisting erosion by capitalism.

The political evening schools perseveringly adopt the method of teaching fewer but essential lessons, learning and applying the knowledge in a lively way and combining learning with application, so as to produce fast results. For example, when capital construction of farmland was under way, the evening schools organized the students to study Chairman Mao's

directive, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." In the course of study, the students compared themselves with the commune members of Tachai brigade in thinking, in the efforts made, in production, and in contribution made to the country, tried to find their shortcomings, learned from the advanced, displayed the spirit of self-reliance, and carried out capital construction of farmland irrigation in the mountain area on a big scale.

Each of the political evening schools run by various production teams in Tunt'ou brigade has a group of backbone elements and a relatively perfect organizational leadership. In the production team, the political leader, the political tutor, the newspaper reader and the cultural and art propagandist take responsibility for the work of concrete organizational leadership in the political evening school. They periodically investigate the state of their study, draw up plans for study, prepare lessons and organize the students to teach and learn from one another. Each student is a pupil as well as a teacher. Lessons of class struggle are taught by those poor and lower-middle peasants who were exploited most savagely in the old society. They recall past bitterness and compare it with the present happiness. The students are given meals and shown performances which remind them of the past bitterness, thus deepening their hatred against the old society and their love for the new society. Lessons of scientific and cultural knowledge are taught by activists who have good class origin, high political consciousness and specialized knowledge. Generally, in a class, one man gives a lecture while the others hold a discussion, so that a growing number of activists may be brought up through the study.

A political evening school is located in the headquarters of a production team. It has no equipment other than a blackboard, some desks and benches made by the commune members. In the past, some commune members came to the headquarters of the production team just to reckon the economic accounts. Now, with a political evening school set up in it,the headquarters of the production team has become the center of political public opinion of the whole production team.

In Tunt'ou, the people call the political evening school a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class which lasts throughout the year. But, the political evening school does not mean to replace Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and "discussion-and-application" meetings of various types. It is correlated with the special Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and "discussion-and-application" meetings. These classes and meetings are held beside the field or on a worksite or by several families together. The general method of work adopted is that the major problems of a common nature discovered in the political evening school are taken as the clues and contents of the special Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and the "discussion-and-application" meetings and then the achievements made in these classes and meetings are brought back to the evening school for enlarging the results of political and ideological education. Many students also bring back for discussion at home the problems studied and discussed in the political evening school, thereby enlivening political study in the households. In this way, a strong political atmosphere prevail inside and outside the school.

A Profound Change and Bounteous Fruit

The political evening schools of various production teams in Tungt'ou brigade have in the past year and more perseveringly organized the peasants to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, continuously filled the minds of peasants with socialist ideas and criticized the tendency toward capitalism, thus inducing a profound change in the mental outlook of the masses and giving a great impetus to the consolidation and development of the socialist collective economy.

1. The broad revolutionary masses enhance their consciousness in the struggle between the two roads and consciously adhere to the orientation of socialism.

As a result of their persevering and living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and their continued effort to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism in the political evening school, the commune members have gained a better understanding of the distinction between socialism and capitalism and between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

In doing everything, they consciously follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and perseveringly take the socialist road. For example, when the production teams draw up their plans of planting, should they "take grain as the leading factor" or "take money as the leading factor"? In the past, when such a question was raised, some people would neglect the state plan and insist on growing more farm crops which could be sold for more money. But at present, all are of the opinion that the difference between "grain" and "money" means a major problem of what road they should take. They state that they will never neglect socialism for the purpose of making money.

In the spring of 1969, when the production teams were drawing up their plans for the acreage to be sown to different crops, they followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "In drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that China has a population of 600 million people," and then made the plans conform to the State plan.

After studying in the political evening schools, the cadres and the commune members have heightened their abilities to distinguish the socialist ideology from the capitalist ideology. They can consciously approach the so-called "small matters" in daily life by heightening them to the plane of the struggle between the two lines, so as to prevent development of these "small things."

On one occasion, the grain processing workshop of this brigade bought a cake of toilet soap for washing hands and charged it to the expenses of this brigade. Members of the revolutionary leading group and the accountant of this brigade felt that although a cake of toilet soap was only a few cents dearer than a piece of laundry soap, yet this reflected a bad idea in its bud. Accordingly, they brought this matter up at the political evening

school for discussion. The students studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and held a discussion of this matter. Through this "small" matter, they saw the attack by the "fragrant wind" of the bourgeoisie and further increased their consciousness in resisting erosion by the bourgeois ideology.

2. The masses give prominence to the "public," that is, the proletariat, and warmly love the collective.

In the political evening schools, the commune members continuously apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in fighting self and criticizing revisionism and in destroying self-interests and establishing devotion to the public. Their world outlook is going through a profound transformation. In the No. 10 production team, a certain commune member was called derisively by others the "Long Arm." He regarded a straw at home as treasure and brought home whatever he could take from the collective. After being educated in the political evening school, he went through a fundamental change. He went to work early and came off duty late for the collective, regardless of remuneration. When summer grain was allotted in 1969, he took his share home and found that there was one catty too much. He immediately sent it back to the production team. The commune members praised him, saying: "He formerly was a 'long arm.' Today, he 'loves the collective.'"

In Tunt'ou, because devotion to the public of the proletariat is gradually developing in the minds of the commune members, there is a growing number of outstanding people and events showing warm love for the collective. In the second quarter of 1969, 135 members of the brigade were selected as five-good commune members. Among them were "the old man who was devoted to the public," "the man who worked hard for the collective," "the red feeder," "the good assistant to the cadres," "the iron-willed team leader who feared neither hardship nor death," etc.

Ni Ai-hsiang, a woman feeder of No. 3 production team, feared neither dirty work nor fatigue. She alone fed ten hogs, ten goats and four oxen for the collective and, on her own initiative, took up the task of mating of hogs. Feeding hogs was considered locally to be the meanest job for women. Hearing about her work, her mother hurried from more than 10 li away and dissuaded her from doing this job. She replied: "To feed hogs for the collective is advantageous to the revolution. I am resolved to take this job!" Her wholehearted devotion to the public was praised by the masses. Her mother also changed ideologically and gave her active support in feeding the hogs.

3. Social practice changes greatly after Mao Tse-tung's thought has occupied the rural front.

Because of the establishment of political evening schools in various production teams, the spare time of the commune members is filled with politics. In Tunt'ou, as in many other villages in South China, the peasants spent their spare time in tea houses, cooling themselves in summer

and sitting around a furnace for warmth in winter, and chatting freely. The handful of class enemies often took this chance to spread the poison of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. After the political evening schools were set up, the commune members went to take part in political study during their spare time. They talked about the revolution, discussed the affairs of state and told stories about the heroes. They spent their spare time in a way completely different from that of the past.

The setting up of the political evening schools and the wide popularization of Mao Tse-tung's thought bring about a great change in social practice. Now, in Tunt'ou, all commune members, father and son, husband and wife, brothers and sisters, take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the criterion for their words and deeds whether in the collective or at home. They support whatever is compatible to Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticize whatever is against Mao Tse-tung's thought. When a wedding or a funeral is held, they do not give feasts or presents. On festivals, they neither worship gods nor offer sacrifice to their dead ancestors. On the eve of the Spring Festival in 1969, the commune members of various production teams broke with their old habit. They did not take the traditional New Year's Eve meal and did not offer sacrifices to the gods. Instead, they set up battlefields in various political evening schools to criticize feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and to recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness. On the Spring Festival Day, more than 150 people in the whole brigade were organized to go to the hill to reclaim wasteland. They held high the red banner, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," fought vigorously on Red Pearl Hill and reclaimed land to grow tea.

"Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is mastered by the broad masses, it will generate endless power and turn into an atom bomb without equal in power." In Tunt'ou brigade, after the political evening schools were set up, Mao Tse-tung's thought has been used to arm the masses, to promote the revolutionization of man's thinking and, subsequently, to induce a quick development in the collective economy.

In 1969, the average grain output per mow was 1,290 catties in the whole brigade, which was 27.7 percent higher than that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. In that year, a good harvest of early rice was reaped, which was sufficient to fulfill the State tasks of grain requisition for the whole year and of which more than 90,000 catties was kept as reserve grain for the collective. The brigade has reclaimed more than 500 mow of hilly land, planted on it more than 1.2 million tea saplings and more than 40,000 mulberry saplings and set up several small factories suited to local conditions and in accordance with the needs of agricultural production. An aggregate loan of 6,900 yuan borrowed from the State in the past several years was paid off in one year.

When Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line attacked Tunt'ou brigade before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some poor and lower-middle peasants felt depressed, saying: "There is no prospect in Tunt'ou!" Today, they say in excitement: "There is a bright future in Tunt'ou. We will closely follow Chairman Mao and will never turn back!" Tunt'ou brigade has now become a model in "learning agriculture from Tachai" in Chinhua district.

- Report Group of Lanhsi Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Reporting Group of Chinhua District Revolutionary Committee, and NCNA reporter

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PLA

PLA Observation and Signal Post Always Keeps Itself on the Alert

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 20, 1970)

a naval observation and signal post on the fukien front, which always keeps itself on the alert, has won many citations for meritorious service in the struggle against the enemy.

guided by chairman mao's great teaching "the people's liberation army is always a fighting force", the post has displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and maintained high vigilance. it is cited by the naval headquarters as an exemplary unit in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the observation and signal post was established in 1958 during the shelling of the quemoy islands. in the subsequent years of struggle along the coast, the party branch of the post has always armed the commanders and fighters with chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it has led them to analyze the new trends and characteristics of class struggle in china and abroad in the light of mao tsetung thought so as to foster the concept of maintaining constant high vigilance in preparedness against war.

when a violent typhoon hit the post one day, the movement of the radar antenna was affected. in order not to leave any loophole for the enemy to take advantage of, they climbed, at the risk of their lives, the dangerous mountain peak and moved the antenna by hand in the howling wind and rain. seizing the opportunity provided by the storm to sneak in, the stupid enemy that night sent a camouflaged spy ship to the coast. but as soon as it stealthily entered the defence zone covered by the post, it was detected and caught.

the party branch of the post has paid great attention to cultivating in the commanders and fighters the fighting style of fearing neither hardship nor death, so that every one of them might pass the severest tests at his post. one night, radar operators chen cheng and chang chang-hua had just detected a target on the screen when dark clouds gathered, lightning flashed and thunder rolled. high-tension electricity came to the equipment room through the radar antenna and sparks crackled from the radar set. according to regulations, the set should be turned off immediately to prevent the operator from receiving an electric shock. but the two radar operators fixed their eyes on the target and did not budge an inch. in this way they splendidly accomplished their fighting task.

to raise their overall fighting capacity, the commanders and fighters have made use of the spells between combat and duty to train diligently on the basis of the needs of actual fighting and under the strictest and most trying conditions. they climbed the mountain under the sweltering summer sun and in severe winter weather. they trained their powers of observation during cloudy and windy days so that all are now very sharp-eyed, and neither the cunning of the enemy can deceive them nor any targets however small can escape them.

to equip himself to the full for defending the motherland, communist party member chin yin-nan did his best to memorize all the big and small reefs and islands that appeared on the radar screen, often forgetting to eat and sleep in the process. one day, when he was on duty, he discovered some anomaly in the reflected waves on the edge of an enemy occupied island. drawing on his rich fighting experience accumulated over a long period, he rapidly concluded that some enemy activity was going on and immediately made a report to the command. but the cunning enemy suddenly took cover among the host of reefs in an attempt to escape detection and tracking by the p.l.a. radar. not long afterwards, however, when the enemy sneaked out, chin yin-nan immediately spotted them on his radar screen. he accurately directed our naval vessels to make a short work of this band of armed enemy spies.

it is thanks to their loyalty to chairman mao that the commanders and fighters of the post have never once failed to detect enemy raiding activities in their twelve years of defending our maritime frontier. they have indeed made their contribution to the defence of our great socialist motherland.

EXEMPLARY COMMUNIST

Staunch Fighter in Continuing Revolution Under Dictatorship of Proletariat

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jan. 20, 1970)

the secretary of the chencnai production brigade communist party branch in honan province, liu ke-jang, has kept making a living study and application of chairman mao's works over the past fifteen years. he is a disabled armyman who was a volunteer in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. despite his handicap, he has constantly advanced along the road of socialist revolution. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise him.

"i won't sit idle; i must make new contributions to the people"

with boundless loyalty to our great leader chairman mao and with implacable hatred for u.s. imperialism, liu ke-jang joined the chinese people's volunteers in 1951. on the korean battleground he fought valiantly against the enemy. he was badly wounded twice, losing his right lower arm and the first three fingers of his left hand in defending the revolution. he was rated a disabled armyman, first-class.

after he returned to the motherland, he entered a school for disabled armymen. the comrades took good care of him. not long afterwards, he got letters from the poor and lower-middle peasants of his village. they told of the revolutionary enthusiasm that moved them to build a thriving socialist countryside.

liu ke-jang recalled the miserable life of his family in the old society. chairman mao and the communist party had saved him and the labouring people from the abyss of

suffering. and they had become the masters of the country. the more he thought of the past, the more determined he became. standing before a portrait of chairman mao, he made this pledge: "i won't sit idle. as long as i draw breath, i'll make revolution. i'll go and take part in building a new socialist countryside."

when the leadership of the school and his comrades heard of this, they came to try to talk him into continuing his convalescence there. but liu was determined.

in the spring of 1954, full of revolutionary spirit, he went back to his village -- the chenchai production brigade in chinsien county. he at once plunged into the vigorous movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments. since he was disabled, the poor and lower-middle peasants would not allow him to do manual labour. but he was determined to go to difficult places and undertake the hardest job to temper himself. when he first used a hoe, he could not handle it well. he grabbed the handle with the two fingers of his left hand and pressed on it with the stump of his right arm. he was soon be bathed in sweat from the exertion and his arms were rubbed raw and bleeding. after the first day's work, he ached all over, and his wounds gave him much pain. that evening, he took out chairman mao's work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". he absorbed every sentence of it. chairman mao's brilliant teachings gave him inexhaustible strength. since he was a revolutionary fighter nurtured by mao tsetung thought, he thought, shouldn't he be able to do better than the foolish old man in the story? he told himself: "i'll act according to chairman mao's teachings, be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

since then liu ke-jang has kept doing manual labour to temper himself through hardship. when his arm bled, he bound it and carried on with his work. he was finally able to handle the hoe and, like the other commune members, could work two-fifteenths of a hectare in a day. he has also learned to plough, harrow, winnow and do other skilled farm work.

then he would go wherever the difficulty or hardship was the greatest.

the chenchai production brigade is low-lying land long subject to natural disasters. in the winter of 1964, liu ke-jang led more than 300 militiamen in changing this land. in the bitter cold, he fought to break the frozen earth with a hammer. he was suffering from a stomach disease, but he persisted on. working at his side, the militiamen said: "ke-jang is ill and has disabilities, but he works so hard. we are sound and hale, so what should we fear?" with great energy and revolutionary zeal, they dug nine drainage ditches totalling ten kilometres in length within just over a month, thus completing the water conservancy projects to transform the low-lying land.

always stand at forefront of class struggle

resolutely defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, liu ke-jang has always stood firm in

the storms of class struggle and bravely fought the class enemies.

the arch renegade liu shao-chi stirred up an evil trend in 1962 in china's rural areas towards capitalist restoration. the handful of capitalist roaders in the locality wildly clamoured that the land should be re-distributed to individual peasant households. liu ke-jang, then deputy leader of the production brigade, said angrily: "chairman mao led our mutual-aid team onto the road of the people's commune. now some people want the land re-distributed to individual households. this absolutely is not the road indicated by chairman mao. we must defeat this vicious attempt exclamation" he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in repeatedly studying chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china". they contrasted their suffering in the past with their present happy life and listed the superiority of the people's commune. this raised their consciousness of class struggle and of the struggle between the two lines. the capitalist tendency was checked.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu ke-jang was elected a member of the county revolutionary committee and secretary of the communist party branch of the brigade. a counter-revolutionary who was under surveillance and control went to see him, in the guise of being related, saying: "ke-jang, we are relatives. you are now in leading post in the county. as a relative of yours, i too take pride in this happy event." greatly angered, liu ke-jang said, "you are an enemy of the people. you'd better behave yourself and work honestly, and you are not allowed to speak or act in an unruly way." the class enemy resorted to another trick later. when liu ke-jang was not at home one day, the counter-revolutionary sneaked into his home and left some rice there in an attempt to bribe him. liu ke-jang sent the rice back and called a mass meeting to expose and denounce the tricks of the counter-revolutionary. at the meeting the renegade liu shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle" was sharply criticized. this helped the masses raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought

sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought. liu ke-jang's revolutionary tenacity flows from his profound proletarian feeling for the great leader chairman mao and from great mao tsetung thought.

as far back as in 1953, liu ke-jang got such brilliant works by chairman mao as "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", and began to study them. back in his village, however busy or tired he is, he studies chairman mao's works every day.

in order to note down what he had learned from chairman mao's writings, liu ke-jang practised writing painstakingly -- this is indeed hard for a man who has only the little finger and ring finger on his left hand. in the past decade and more, he has copied more than 500 quotations from chairman mao's works and written some 100,000 words of notes.

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Guided by Mao Tsetung Thought, North China Production Brigade Brings About Big Change

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 21, 1970)

guided by mao tsetung thought, a production brigade in north china's hopei province, which often suffered losses from sandstorms, has become an advanced unit in the mass drive to learn from the tachai production brigade, the national pace-setter on the agricultural front.

grain output of the hsinghsien brigade of the nientou people's commune in 1969 was 4,687 kilogrammes per hectare, double that of the year prior to the cultural revolution. the brigade sold or delivered 260,000 kilogrammes of grain to the state last year. every production team in the brigade now has grain reserves and every household has surplus grain. reviewing how they achieved this success, the cadres and members of the brigade are of the unanimous opinion: "we attribute all this to the invincible mao tsetung thought, to the great leader chairman mao, and to the great, glorious and correct chinese communist party exclamation"

the production brigade's leading body is a strong one. the members of the party branch committee and the revolutionary committee give first place to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they often go to the production teams and the commune members' homes to help in the study and take the lead in running mao tsetung thought study classes in their homes well.

yeh huai-lin, a party branch committee member, who did not have much schooling, has persevered in studying chairman mao's works. not only does he constantly read the three constantly read articles, he also studies chairman mao's philosophical readings with the commune members.

in 1968, some people suggested that it would be enough if just one strain of wheat were sown. yeh huai-lin held different views at a party branch committee meeting. "according to chairman mao's concept of 'one divides into two'", he said, "every strain of seed has its merits and, at the same time, has its shortcomings. if we sow just one strain, we are likely to have losses if the weather is bad for its growth."

his proposal was accepted after a full exchange of views. they sowed different strains of seeds that year and, as was expected, they had a good wheat harvest last year even though the locality was hit by windstorms.

hard work over the past few years brought prosperity to the brigade. by 1969 it had several hundred tons of grain reserves, a bank deposit of over 100,000 yuan and a large tract of timber. dizzy with success, one young commune member put forward a proposal that they change the outlook of the brigade by putting up new office buildings, paving asphalt roads and installing running water taps. studying the proposal, the party branch secretary yang fu-kuei held that the orientation was absolutely wrong. he immediately organized the cadres and masses to study over and over again chairman mao's policy on building the country through diligence and frugality. they came to realize that although they were better off, they

should still maintain the tradition of working hard and practising economy and should never forget that many of their class brothers in other parts of the world were still in misery. therefore, they should do their jobs still better. the brigade then started a campaign to save every penny, every ounce of rice and every handful of fuel for the world revolution.

bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour", the leading members persisted in taking part in productive labour and maintaining close ties with the masses. both party branch secretary yang fu-kuei and member of the party branch committee yeh pao-min are disabled armymen. nevertheless, they led the others in doing physical labour and went wherever difficulty was greatest. as a result, every brigade cadre averaged more than 330 work days last year, and the very satisfied poor and lower-middle peasants called them "our good leaders".

as a result of the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants have heightened their socialist consciousness. in his seventies, poor peasant chao li-hsing has been taught the purpose of life by mao tsetung thought during the cultural revolution. going from place to place, he propagated mao tsetung thought and told the young people how the chinese people had suffered from class exploitation and imperialist oppression. complying with his repeated requests, the brigade revolutionary committee put him in charge of an orchard early last year, where he showed unusual zeal in his work. when asked where his energy came from, he replied with pride: "it comes from studying chairman mao's works and from wiping out liu shao-chi's poison. even though i'm old, i will follow chairman mao in making revolution the rest of my life."

fighting the elements and the class enemies, the people armed with mao tsetung thought have had remarkable success in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

as the brigade was short of water, the poor and lower-middle peasants proposed installing pump-operated wells by themselves. a handful of class enemies spread the word that it was impossible to dig these wells in the sandy soil. but the peasants stood firm against the class enemy's plot. displaying the fighting spirit that chairman mao expounded in his article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", they dug 15 wells and a three-kilometre-long ditch, thus ensuring bumper harvests regardless of drought or water-logging.

after the water conservancy projects were finished, they set themselves the difficult task of levelling the land. braving a biting wind and going out in all weather, the brigade party branch led the poor and lower-middle peasants in doing the work. they went into the fields before dawn with food and came back long after sunset. the earth was frozen solid and a pick scarcely dented it. they said: "since the tachai people can cut through mountains and move rocks, we certainly can dig the frozen earth." by hard work, they removed 100 big and small dunes, filled in five gullies totalling more than 2.5 kilometres and levelled 133 hectares of farmland.

INDUSTRY

South China Factory Makes Progress Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 21, 1970)

firmly carrying out chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance, the hsinyi resin factory in kwangtung province, south china, has pushed its production of resin and turpentine to advanced levels by boldly making revolution and blazing new trails.

in the past decade and more, the factory evolved a method to ensure that all the oil of turpentine extracted is of high quality.

super-quality resin constitutes 97 per cent of the factory's total output -- a record rate for extracting super-quality resin from oleo-resin that contains a large amount of impurities.

the revolutionary workers have also created a very simple method to produce a new kind of resin which is important for the chemical industry, from a cheap raw material.

hsinyi county is located in a mountainous pine forest area. the factory was set up in 1955 and it had only nine workers then. nine shoulder-poles and a resin furnace constituted their entire "equipment". firmly taking the bright road of self-reliance indicated by chairman mao, they put up the factory buildings in a few months.

another problem arose: as the local people did not know how to slash the bark of the pine trees to extract the resin, the factory was short of raw material. the workers went to the forests to make on-the-spot investigations. they also enlisted the local people to help and mobilized them to tap the resources. based on the distribution of the pine forests, they established four workshops in four people's communes. production increased and the contribution to the country grew.

some people who blindly worshiped foreign bourgeois conventions came to the factory from the provincial departments and said that the six scattered workshops should be combined into a big enterprise. they alleged: "your factory ought to have foreign equipment and be modernized." the workers retorted: "yes, we want modernization. but that depends on our hard work in line with chairman mao's teaching of self-reliance. we will use our own methods to get modernization."

they made technical innovations while undertaking production, including innovations on more than thirty important production tools and renovation of eighty pieces of equipment over the past few years. the production line has been automated. in light of the characteristics of the plants -- small, limited manpower and scattered -- the workers created a whole set of new technological process which assures high quality. in this way the annual output of resin was increased from 400 tons to 6,700 tons.

when the factory was first set up, the amount of high-grade turpentine extracted from the resin was small because the workers lacked experience. they were determined to change the situation.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone", and through improving equipment and making over 110 experiments, a team of workers headed by veteran worker tan kun-hsiang, who is a party member, succeeded in raising steadily the extraction rate of high-grade turpentine. in 1963 they achieved 100 per cent high-grade turpentine in a single extraction. a bourgeois "authority" who had declared that "the amount of high-grade turpentine will never exceed 80 per cent of the total" refused to believe this success. he went to the factory in 1965 and spread rumour that not all the turpentine extracted was of high quality, but that the workers had discarded the turpentine of lower or bad quality in the river. the workers brought him to the workshop, made him see the operation for himself and analyse the product. finding that the result was 100 per cent, better than bigger factories, the bourgeois technical "authority" was dumbfounded.

the workers then put forward a new slogan: "produce more super quality resin to win honour for our socialist motherland exclamation" they did scores of experiments and painstaking research and discovered the main factors affecting the quality of resin. after another 100 experiments or so, they raised the percentage of super quality resin in the total output from 20 to 97.

with such remarkable successes to their credit, the workers of the factory, nevertheless, kept in mind chairman mao's teaching that "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work." displaying a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, they produced a new kind of resin by a new method during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this new product is an important material for making many chemical products. formerly, it had to be imported or produced with imported raw materials due to the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace which the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed.

in the course of the cultural revolution the workers and cadres used mao tsetung thought as their weapon to criticize the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they declared: "we must have what imperialist and revisionist countries have; and we must have what these countries don't have exclamation"

they formed a technical group composed of workers, technical personnel and revolutionary leading cadres to undertake the trial-production of this new kind of resin. after some 200 experiments over two years, they overcame all difficulties and succeeded in working out a new method to produce it.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, the workers, giving fuller play to the revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and hard work, built new premises and put this kind of resin into mass production.

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Taiwan Compatriots Persist in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1970)

our taiwan compatriots are waging a still more stubborn struggle against the u.s.-chiang bandit gang as they realize more than ever that the root-cause of their miseries is the barbarous u.s. imperialist occupation and the chiang bandit gang's criminal rule.

the harsher the oppression, the greater the resistance. plunged into an abyss of suffering and haunted by hunger, disease and poverty, many have to sell their children or rove the streets trying to keep body and soul together. there was a childless old man named chang chih-tang in the city of chiayi. due to exploitation by the u.s.-chiang bandit gang, he fell seriously ill two years ago and his legs became swollen. he had nowhere to live and was clothed in rags. he was unable to get medical treatment and often had nothing to eat. suffering intense pain, he managed to get himself to the chiang gang's "taiwan provincial chiayi hospital" in a hope to get treatment. but when the "hospital" learned that he had no money, they at once kicked him out and drove him back onto the streets. greatly infuriated, the old man went to his sleeping place outside a post office, rolled up his bedding and moved to the gate of the hospital where he gave vent to his indignation at the crimes of the u.s.-chiang bandit gang to the passers-by.

the old man's heart-rending accusations aroused strong indignation among the local people against the u.s.-chiang gang. crowds gathered around him every day to listen to his angry accusations. the "independence evening post", run by the chiang gang, admitted that the common people of chiayi city who sympathized with the old man angrily pointed to the fact that only several hundred metres away from where the old man lay on the pavement, an ornate fountain costing the huge sum of 1,500,000 yuan taiwan currency was being built by the chiang bandit gang to give pleasure to the u.s. occupationists. this contrast of the sufferings of the ordinary people with the luxury of the chiang gang fully exposes the ugly face of the chiang bandit gang who have betrayed the interests of the chinese people to gain the favour of the u.s. imperialists.

58-year-old pedicab driver wang wen-tien put up a shack in tainan ciy to shelter his family of five. not long ago, his left leg was injured and he was no longer able to work. his wife was compelled to take in washing to support the family. in order to make his weather-beaten shack more secure he managed to collect fragments of bricks that were lying about to build a wall around it. but the chiang-gang alleged that the hut was an "illegal building" because "it was likely to give foreign visitors a bad impression."

one day when wang and his wife and two of his children were out earning the day's bread, a "demolition squad" was sent by the police to pull down the hut. wang wen-tien's seven-year-old son wang kung-ming, who had been left at home, was frightened into running away and he disappeared.

upon their return wang was enraged to see the debris of his dwelling and their furniture, clothes and other belongings scattered in the street, and to find the boy missing. at the risk of his life, he took his wife and children to the

office of the tainan municipal "government" where they staged a hunger strike in protest of the crime committed by the chiang bandit gang. he declared that they would not leave until they were properly housed. their just action won warm sympathy from their compatriots.

fang tzu-li once worked in a farm for disabled armymen set up by the chiang bandit gang. resenting the chiang gangsters' traitorous acts in currying favour with u.s. imperialism, he deserted the farm and wandered from place to place. the chiang gangsters, however, constantly harried him and prevented him from settling down anywhere. wrathfully, he fought the gendarmes and police of the chiang bandit gang with knife and cudgel whenever he met them. he was jailed several times, but each time he was released he was undaunted and carried on this struggle.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 19, 1970)

comrade enver hoxha, great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received at noon today the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china with lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, as its head.

present at the reception were mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, hysni kapo, member of the political bureau and secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, aleks verli, minister of finance, vasil kati, vice-minister of trade, and spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in china.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, was also present.

the reception proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese-Albanian Barter and Payments Protocol for 1970 Signed in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 20, 1970)

a protocol on barter and payments for 1970 between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of albania and a protocol on the use of chinese credits in 1970 by albania were signed here yesterday.

the protocols were signed by lin hai-yun, head of the chinese government trade delegation and acting minister of foreign trade, and aleks verli, head of the albanian government trade delegation and minister of finance.

present at the signing ceremony on the albanian side were mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers, haki toska and spiro koleka, vice-chairmen of the council of ministers, abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission, nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, and members of the albanian government trade delegation. present on the chinese side were lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, members of the chinese government trade delegation, and staff members of the chinese embassy.

the talks between the two sides were held in a very warm and friendly atmosphere. the documents signed by the two government delegations are a vivid expression of the further strengthening of the unity, friendship and cooperation between the chinese and albanian peoples. they are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and will contribute to the further development of the national economies of the two fraternal countries.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 20, 1970)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, gave a dinner in the palace of brigades here yesterday evening in honour of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china with lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, as its head.

present at the dinner were haki toska and spiro koleka, vice-chairmen of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission, nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; aleks verli, minister of finance, vasil kati, vice-minister of trade, and members of the albanian government trade delegation.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in albania, and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

a very cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the dinner in the course of which, comrade mehmet shehu and comrade lin hai-yun proposed toasts to the great, unbreakable and militant friendship between the two parties, the two peoples and the two governments of albania and china, to the good health of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung and wished a long, long life to them.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Is It "Fulfillment of International Obligation" Or Is It Aggression and Expansion?

by

Ching Wei-tung of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison Area and Hung I-ping of the Institute of International Relations

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 17, 1970)

Recently a small handful of US imperialist lackeys in Japan such as Eisaku Sato, etc., have been making use of various opportunities to clamor repeatedly about militarist expansion. They said Japan''s era of "fulfillment of international obligations" has come and energetically encouraged Japanese youths to "take the initiative in volunteering for activities overseas," etc. etc.

The so-called "fulfillment of international obligations" is but a camouflage used to cover the Japanese reactionaries' role as "military police in Asia," an excuse for expansion abroad, and a variation of the "Greater East Asian Sphere of Co-prosperity."

The so-called "fulfillment of international obligations" has always been the bandit logic used by imperialism for aggression abroad. Hitler used it, Nixon uses it, Tojo used it, and Sato also used it. Under the excuse of "fulfillment of international obligations" Hitler and Tojo formed an "Axis" alliance and started World War II. Today Nixon again colludes with Sato to push forward the so-called "New Asian Policy" of aggression in Asia under the excuse of "fulfillment of international obligations."

What sort of "international obligation" do the Japanese reactionaries want to fulfill?

Sato clamored frantically that Japan will enter its domineering "Pacific New Era" after the return of Okinawa. Class A war criminal Nobusuke Kishi also clamored frantically about creating a "New Asia" of the 1970's. This is to say that Japanese reactionaries are using US backing to step up its revival of militarism and engage itself in a big way in counter-revolutionary acts of aggression in Asia in an attempt to rebuild its sphere of colonial influence.

Large monopoly capitalists in Japan are openly advocating the "amendment of the war-prohibiting constitution" and increase of military budget to make Japan a nation "with the strongest military machinery in the world." A militarist element in Hokkaido clamored about "displaying our might at home and abroad and make it a strength without words for the

prevention of external intervention and maintenance of security." This is to say they want to suppress revolution internally and engage in wars of aggression externally.

Sato clamored openly: "The Japanese government considers the Korean Peninsula to be closely associated with our national security and therefore has the deepest concern over it." Aichi clamored: "Japan's responsibility in the 1970's will increase day by day" and it must "concentrate" all its power to "aid" Southeast Asia. Indeed the spearhead of aggression of the Japanese reactionaries are pointing toward Korea, Vietnam and Indo-china.

Aichi openly clamored: "Japan must always keep the question of Taiwan in mind." Indeed Japanese militarists are aiming at usurping our Taiwan province and pointing its spearhead of aggression against China.

Instigated by US imperialism Sato, etc., frantically declared that "Japan will become a nation which leads the world," that Japan has entered the "Pacific New Era," that its "sphere of defense" will expand by leaps and bounds, that Japan must "fulfill her international obligations," etc. In one word, they want to tread Tojo's old path and recreate the dream of "Greater East Asian Sphere of Co-prosperity."

But "Imperialist wolves must remember: "The day when they can control the fate of mankind and exploit Afro-Asian countries as they please is gone forever." Today it is the Asian people, not the US-Japan reactionaries, who will decide Asia's fate. The Asian people see clearly through the Japanese reactionaries' vicious plots of outward aggression and expansion. At present the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggle of the revolutionary people in the world is unfolding itself vigorously. The revolutionary movement of the people in Asia and Japan against US imperialism and its lackeys is vigorously growing. If the Japanese reactionaries wants to tie themselves to the chariot of US imperialism, frantically prepare for war, aggression and expansion they will only end up in moving the piece of rock to smash their own legs and speed up their journey to the grave.

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LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Memorandum Denounces US Imperialism's Use of Thailand for Aggression in Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1970)

the central committee of the laotian patriotic front have recently issued a memorandum on the use of thailand's territory and reactionary forces by the united states to intensify its war of aggression in laos, according to the "khaosan pathet lao".

the memorandum said: the united states, while endeavouring to turn thailand into a neo-colony and military base, has been making use of thailand's territory and reactionary forces to step up its war of aggression in laos.

it pointed out that the collusion between the u.s. and thai reactionaries has by now reached a most flagrant extent. the u.s. air bases have now been spread all over the thai territory. some of them are directly serving the u.s. war of aggression in laos.

listing facts, the memorandum pointed out that over a long period the united states has sent large numbers of aircraft to bomb the liberated areas in laos. most of these aircraft took off from thailand. in face of undeniable facts, u.s. president nixon recently had to admit the existence of a "vast u.s. air campaign" in laos.

the memorandum pointed out that the united states also sent thailand's combat troops to laos to take part in the war under direct u.s. command. since mid-1964, thai pilots manning t-28 bombers have joined the u.s. air force in bombing laotian liberated areas and many of them have been shot down. thai pilots captured by the laotian patriotic armed forces and people have confessed their crimes of aggression. since early 1969, the thai authorities have sent massive combat troops to laos and launched attacks together with the vientiane rightist troops against the plain of jars-xieng khoang region under the control of the laotian patriotic front and the patriotic neutralist forces. the thai troops and the u.s.-fostered "special forces" brutally massacred the people and plundered their property wherever they went.

the memorandum said that while using thailand's air bases and combat forces, u.s. imperialism has also built in thailand many strategic roads for the transportation of war materials and troops to laos. the aforesaid facts show that thailand has become a springboard as well as a supply base for the u.s. war of aggression in laos.

the memorandum said: the central committee of the laotian patriotic front once again severely condemned the united states for using thailand's territory and combat forces in its aggression against laos and sternly warned that the reactionary thailand authorities can in no way escape well-deserved punitive blows from the laotian people and the people of thailand.

to fulfil their obligation of defending their sacred motherland and safeguarding their inviolable right of self-defence, the laotian patriotic front and the laotian people as a whole are resolved to defeat the war of aggression launched by the united states and its satellites and make the perpetrators of war crime repay their blood debts, the memorandum said.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Ambassador in Hanoi Gives Reception to Mark Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 19, 1970)

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam.

among those present at the receotion were nguyen duy trinh, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, and other responsible members concerned including nguyen khang, ngo minh loan, hoang tung, dinh thi cam, ton quang phiet, tran huu duyet, hoang van tien, nguyen co thach, hoang van loi, tran sam, nghiem ba duc, duong bach lien, nguyen kim cuong, tran buy hung, nguyen van huyen, and dang thai mai.

also present was phan lac tuyen, member of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the democratic republic of viet nam.

ambassador wang yu-ping and vice-premier nguyen duy trinh spoke at the reception which proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples.

ambassador wang yu-ping said: "20 years ago, diplomatic relations were established between our two countries. this was the outcome of the protracted revolutionary struggles of our two peoples. in our common struggle against imperialism in the past 20 years, our two countries and our two peoples have supported and encouraged each other so that the militant friendship of our two peoples 'who are both comrades and brothers' have been consolidated and developed steadily."

he said: "right now, the heroic vietnamese people are persisting in the great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the iron fists of the vietnamese people have badly battered u.s. imperialism. the tremendous victories scored by the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have laid the foundation for realizing the sacred aim of liberating the south, defending the north and reunifying their fatherland, and have made great contributions to the struggle of the people of the whole world against u.s. imperialism. 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area.' the chinese people will

always follow this teaching of chairman mao and resolutely support the vietnamese people in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end."

vice-premier nguyen duy trinh said in his speech: "for 20 years, the brotherly communist party of china, chinese government and chinese people, under the leadership of the esteemed chairman mao tsetung, have given tremendous and effective support and assistance to the vietnamese people in the past war of resistance against the french colonialists and in the present war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and to the socialist construction in the north. on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, i express our heartfelt thanks to this most valuable support and assistance."

he said: "the vietnamese people are carrying out the sacred testament of the esteemed president ho chi minh, are resolved to defeat the u.s. aggressor-bandits, and are making strenuous efforts to consolidate and develop the fraternal relations between viet nam and china on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interest of our two peoples and that of the world revolution."

after the reception, the full-length colour documentary "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china" was shown.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

President of Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council Receives Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jan. 20, 1970)

mohamed siad barre, president of the somali supreme revolutionary council, today received, and had a friendly and cordial conversation with, the chinese medical personnel who were leaving for home after concluding their work in somalia.

"in the name of the somali supreme revolutionary council, government and people," the president said, "i express gratitude to the chinese doctors working in mogadishu, beletwein and galcaio for their remarkable service which has strengthened the friendly relations between the governments and peoples of somalia and china." he said: "i especially want to thank great leader chairman mao tsetung who sent you here to help and cooperate with us."

siad barre asked the chinese medical workers who were leaving for home to convey to chairman mao tsetung, the chinese government and people the gratitude and best wishes of the somali government and people.

in conclusion, he said: "i would like to wish chairman mao tsetung good health. may the friendship between the somali and chinese people be evergreen."

present on the occasion was mohamed adan, somali secretary of health.

chang ching-fang, charge d'affaires ad interim, and wang shu-yi, economic attache, of the chinese embassy here were also present.

before the reception, omar arteh ghalib, secretary of foreign affairs, had a friendly talk with the chinese medical workers. he highly praised them for their fine qualities and said: "we draw strength from mao tsetung thought."

THAILAND

US-Thanom Clique's Suppression Adds Fuel to Flames of People's War, Says Thailand People's Radio

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article yesterday pointed out that the u.s.-thanom clique's frenzied suppression of the people of northern thailand can only add fuel to the raging flames of the people's revolutionary war.

after giving an account of the development of the people's armed struggle in the northern region, the article said: "the u.s.-thanom clique is now in deep horror. in order to save themselves from defeat, thanom kittikachorn, praphas charusathien and their ilk have gone to the northern region one after another to direct the suppressive operations against the people."

the article said that the criminal activities of the u.s.-thanom clique clearly manifested its fascist dictatorial nature of being hostile to the people of the northern region and the whole country. the blood debt the clique owes to the people in northern thailand is innumerable. in areas where the people's patriotic struggle is active, this clique adopts the savage policy of "kill all, burn all and loot all". people have been herded into concentration camps. all this has plunged the people of the northern region into an abyss of suffering.

the u.s.-thanom clique must pay with blood for its brutal persecution of the people in the north, the article said. in resorting to such brutal means, the u.s.-thanom clique tried to cow the people and obstruct the patriotic armed struggle of the people.

the article continued: "chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world, has taught us: 'all reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. but contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. this is an inexorable law.' the same is true of the u.s.-thanom clique. its frenzied suppressive measures can only add fuel to the raging revolutionary flames of the people of the northern region."

the article said that "at present, the people of the northern region have risen up to master their own destiny. in many places, people's revolutionary political power has been set up. the people's patriotic armed forces and people of the northern region have been steeled and tempered amidst the raging flames of people's war. they have accumulated more experience."

in conclusion, the article said: "the people of the northern region have ever greater confidence in victory. they have seen through the paper-tiger nature of the u.s.-thanom clique. they are determined to carry the people's war through to the end and will certainly liberate the country and the people."

CHINA AND US

135th Meeting of Sino-US Ambassadorial Talks Held in Warsaw

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Jan. 20, 1970)

the 135th meeting of the sino-u.s. ambassadorial talks was held in warsaw on january 20, 1970. by agreement between the two sides, the date of the next meeting will be discussed and decided upon later.

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* NATIONAL *
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CAPITALIST TENDENCIES

A Brigade in Anhwei Resolves To Carry Out Mass Criticism to Greater Depth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1970)

> The revolutionary committee of a production brigade in Anhwei Province severely criticizes tendencies toward capitalism in the brigade and further consolidate the socialist position in the countryside.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Hofei, January 6) Members of the revolutionary committee of Shanch'iao brigade, Chiungyang commune, Ch'ao hsien, Anhwei Province, conscientiously study the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee, sum up their experience in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and consolidating the socialist positions in the countryside, and are determined, in the new year to come, to hold still higher the great banner of revolutionary mass criticism and to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the tendency toward capitalism and to defend and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the initiation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres of this brigade, obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching that peasants of communes "also must criticize the bourgeoisie," held high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and vigorously criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods as "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms" sold in the countryside by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. They made tremendous achievements in this concern.

Under these circumstances, some people lowered their guard ideologically and thought that mass criticism "was near its end" and "there was nothing more worth criticizing." Therefore, they "bowed their heads and pulled the cart and did not raise their heads and look at the road" and relaxed their effort at revolutionary mass criticism.

In view of this situation, the brigade revolutionary committee set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types and led the commune members to carry out activities of studying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration," expose the various expressions of the tendency toward capitalism and see the danger brought about if revolutionary mass criticism was relaxed. In this way, they exposed many expressions of the tendency toward capitalism.

For example, some people held that "growing grain brought a small gain and it would be more profitable to build kilns to make bricks," and attached greater importance to side-production than to agriculture; some other people held that "what the collective gained was only a sum in figure, but what we gained was cash," and suggested carrying out side-production individually; some production teams showed some old ideas. The masses were startled by what they had disclosed.

With understanding enhanced, the whole brigade proceeded from the criticism against big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" and whipped up an upsurge of criticizing the tendency toward capitalism.

In the course of criticizing the tendency toward capitalism, the leadership of Shanch'iao brigade, obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We members of revolutionary party must know their ways and figure out their tactics, so that we can defeat them," summed up the laws of activities of the tendency toward capitalism, thereby carrying out revolutionary mass criticism even more actively and more effectively.

When drawing up a plan of production for the winter and spring, they relentlessly criticized the tendency toward capitalism characterized by the idea of "attaching greater importance to side-production than to agriculture," and perseveringly adhered to the directive of making over-all development by taking grain as the leading factor and putting production into the State's plan.

During the busy seasons of spring farming, summer harvesting and sowing and three-autumn work, they unsparingly criticized "material incentives" and "putting wage points in command" and perseveringly put revolution in command of production. During the seasons for summer and autumn allotment, they relentlessly criticized the tendency toward capitalism characterized by the ideas of "reserving more for individual consumption and selling less

to the State" and "reserving less for the collective and allotting more to the individual," and correctly handled the relationship among the State, the collective and the individual. In the time of slack farming season or natural disaster, they relentlessly criticized the tendency toward capitalism characterized by the ideas of "giving up farming for commerce" and "carrying out side-production individually," and perseveringly incorporate handicrafts and side-production in the countryside into the socialist collective economy. On major festivals of the year and when preparing a wedding or a funeral, they relentlessly criticized the old ideology, old culture and old habits and customs and established the new ideology, new culture and new habits and customs. In this way, the tendency toward capitalism was nipped in its bud and even was criticized and pressed down before it showed itself. In this way, the socialist position in the countryside was consolidated.

With the revolutionary mass criticism developed in depth, the revolutionary committee of Shanch'iao brigade realized that bourgeois selfishness was the hotbed of the tendency toward capitalism and that only by thoroughly struggling against and toppling this selfishness would it be possible to uproot the tendency toward capitalism. They obeyed Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to fight self and criticize revisionism" and led the masses to fight self and criticize revisionism extensively and deeply in their minds. In the whole brigade, the system of "family criticism meeting" was established to combine criticism of the tendency toward capitalism with the destruction of selfishness, establishment of devotion to the public and transformation of world outlook. This helped the commune members further enhance their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

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Party Members in a Brigade in Kwangtung Take the Lead in Criticizing Tendency Toward Capitalism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 16, 1970)

> The Party branch of a production brigade in Nanhai hsien, Kwangtung Province, lead the masses in criticizing capitalist tendencies and firmly and unswervingly following the socialist road.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Canton, January 15) During the struggle against tendencies toward capitalism, the Party members in Hsingch'un brigade, Nanchuang commune, Nanhai hsien, Kwangtung Province, fully develop their exemplary and leading role and lead the commune members in firmly and unswervingly taking the socialist road.

Some time ago, some cadres of a production team not high in consciousness suggested not selling a quantity of agricultural and sideline products of the collective to the State but selling these products themselves. Upon discovering this, the Party branch of the brigade immediately set up in this production team a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class with all Party members taking part in it, and organized them to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's brilliant writings on the existence of class contradictions and the class struggle in a socialist society, to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," to show the new trends of the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads in society, to examine whether or not they had played the role as a pioneer and model in the struggle for perseveringly taking the socialist road.

Through this study, all Party members further enhanced their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads and realized that their selling agricultural and sideline products themselves was not only a problem of selling fewer products to the State but also a major problem about what line and what road the masses should be led to carry out.

Under the leadership of the Party members, the cadres and the masses of this production team studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, relentlessly criticized the tendency toward capitalism, unsparingly struggled against selfishness. They changed the erroneous suggestion of "selling the products themselves" and quickly fulfilled the task of selling agricultural and sideline products to the State. The broad masses praised the Party members, saying: "The Party branch firmly leads us to take the socialist road and the Party members stand in the foremost in the struggle between the two roads. With such good leadership, we shall have a bright future."

Last year, when this brigade drew up its production plan, some people, being influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's black goods of "putting money in command," thought that it was "inadvisable" to grow sugar-cane because it would bring only a small income. They suggested growing other "profitable" economic crops. Thus the State plan of planting of sugar-cane would not be carried out.

At that moment, the Party members of this brigade, bearing in mind the struggle between the two roads in the problem of planting, led the commune members to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "In drawing up a plan, doing our work and thinking about a problem, we must proceed from the fact that China has a population of 600 million and must not forget this fact," to relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacy of "putting money in command" and to unsparingly criticize the tendency toward capitalism, thereby insuring the quick fulfillment of the State plan of sugar-cane planting.

The Party members of Hsingch'un also paid particular attention to carrying out ideological education patiently and carefully among the small number of commune members who had spontaneous capitalist ideas. A certain commune member of Chiangpien production team was relatively seriously imbued with selfish ideas. He buried himself in household sideline production and did not do collective productive labor seriously. Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "As for people who are politically backward, Communists should not slight or despise them, but should befriend them, unite with them, convince them and encourage them to go forward," the Party members of this production team went on their own initiative to call on this commune member, got together with him to study Chairman Mao's works, to recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness and to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and induced him to disclose and fight his selfish ideas. When this commune member made some small progress, they promptly commended him and let him tell the masses how he had applied Chairman Mao's works, and continuously encouraged him to go forward. After that, he devoted himself to the collective. He was rated by the masses an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the commune.

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EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Go Deep into the Realm of Teaching To Lead Reform of Thinking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 16, 1970)

The workers propaganda team stationed in Hunan No. 1 Normal School maintain that workers must penetrate deep into the realm of education to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and oversee educational reform. They hold that new textbooks must be written in the midst of the "three major revolutionary movements" of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiments, and that teaching must be done from the dialectical materialistic point of view.--SCMP Ed.

How should the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in schools be carried out at present? In our opinion, the workers must go deep into the realm of teaching to exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. This is a "battle of storming heavily fortified points" in the revolution of education, a glorious and yet arduous task for comrades of the workers' propaganda team, and also a major problem in carrying the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

In the struggle to carry out revolution in teaching in depth, we have mainly grasped the work in the following several respects.

Relentlessly Criticizing the Counter-Revolutionary Revisionist Line

It is necessary to carry out revolutionary mass criticism throughout the course of teaching and to eliminate the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas in various fields of teaching.

We organized the teachers to make criticism in depth with the old teaching plan and teaching material as the target. Liu Shao-ch'i and his associates said that the language course was "the most fundamental tool which students must first master before studying various other courses." They obliterated the class content of the language course. Actually, the old teaching material was filled with black goods of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. The big poisonous weeds spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, T'ao Chu, Lu Ting-i, Chou Yang, Chou Li-po and their gang of renegades and counter-revolutionary revisionists, "Mulberry Tree Beside the Field" and "Kiosk of the Drunk Old Man," bad writings of the 1930's and other rubbish made up over 70 percent of the lessons in the old textbooks.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." There never was a language course which stood above classes.

After going through the revolutionary mass criticism, the teachers greatly raised their ideological understanding. They said: "It is a lie that the language course is purely a tool for study. Actually, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang used the language course to disseminate feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and to bring up successors to the bourgeoisie. Our socialist language course should become a useful tool for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought, criticizing revisionism and the ideas of all exploiting classes and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

While teaching various courses, we tightly grasp revolutionary mass criticism, so that we can teach and learn during the criticism. This greatly heightens the consciousness of the revolutionary teachers and students in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and increase their abilities to tell fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds.

Compiling Teaching Material in the Course of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

Chairman Mao points out: "Teaching material needs a thoroughgoing reform." How should it be reformed? Should we just amend it or reform it thoroughly? Should we make the reform by just sitting in the office or by joining the three great revolutionary movements?

We upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After criticizing the old teaching plan and teaching materials, we organized the teachers and students to go deep into factories and the countryside and to compile new teaching material by using the rich and living material obtained from the three great revolutionary movements. In view of the problems of the old teaching material, we adhered to three major principles,namely, (1) to bring the proletarian politics to the fore and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of teaching materials; (2) to integrate theory with practice and with the three great revolutionary movements; (3) to teach fewer but essential lessons and grasp the essence and make the lessons easy to learn and understand.

A group for compiling teaching materials was set up in the form of "three-in-one combination" comprising workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, and revolutionary teachers and students. Its work was chiefly divided into four parts: (1) They discussed problems and drew up a general plan. (2) They made investigations and obtained materials. (3) They learned new things while compiling teaching materials and made corrections while compiling them. (4) The draft was adopted after it had been scrutinized by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

In this way, it was possible to insure that the teaching materials had revolutionary spirit, was imbued with a scientific character, was practical and was indigenous in nature.

For example, in the chapter entitled, "Accounting of A Production Team," in the course on mathematics, emphasis was laid on the struggle between the two classes, the word "power" was brought to the fore, and Mao Tse-tung's thought was put in command of accounting. A list of subjects of accounting was made after analyzing the economic activities in Wangchiapa production team, Huanghua commune, Ch'angsha hsien, thus reflecting the objective laws of accounting work. Examples and exercises were given by quoting the economic activities in Wangchiapa and other production teams, so as to integrate theory with practice. The experience of practicable bookkeeping and of simple method of accounting in the countryside in Hunan was adopted, so that this course of study preserved a relatively strong indigenous nature.

We are also of this opinion: The current situation is developing continuously and the practice of the three great revolutionary movements has continuously put forth new problems, which we must understand, solve and sum up. For this reason, a middle school must conduct its teaching in close connection with the development of the current situation, take in new material continuously in the three great revolutionary movements, and teach lessons in the course of the three great revolutionary movements. In this way, it will be possible to constantly link the contents of teaching with the three great revolutionary movements and with the continuously developing situation. Only in this way will it be possible to bring proletarian politics to the fore always.

Teaching School by Applying the Viewpoint of Dialectical Materialism

In the past, scholasticism and formalism were upheld in the method of teaching, and the students went from one theory to another and from one book to another. This method of teaching absolutely could not cultivate the students' abilities to analyze and solve problems and could only turn them into idiots. This bourgeois method must be criticized and revolutionized in a thoroughgoing way.

Vice Chairman Lin teaches us: "Classes and class struggle are the main cause of all phenomena in a class society. Parted from this main cause, we shall not be able to observe the social phenomena and may make mistakes." Only by applying the theory of class struggle in analyzing various social phenomena will it be possible to grasp the crucial point of a problem, to disclose the nature of this problem and to find a method for solving this problem.

In the past, the literature and art course occasionally made some "criticism" against some "yellow" songs, pointing out the characteristics of the composition of the songs, the ascending and descending of the melody,

the irregularity of the beats, and the tonal range..., but it was nothing but using the bourgeois viewpoint to criticize the bourgeoisie and using idealism to criticize idealism. As a result, the students got more confused the further they went with the criticism and they were led astray.

Now, with the help of the lecturers who are workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary teachers of the literature and art course first conscientiously organize the students to study Chairman Mao's "Talk at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and the "Outline of the Forum on Literature and Art in the Army Units called by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing on behalf of Comrade Lin Piao." Then, taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, they tell the students about the expressions of the class struggle on the front of literature and art and about the current new trends of the class struggle. Having done this, they apply the viewpoint of class struggle in criticizing "yellow" songs. After that, they lead the students to distinguish the three kinds of songs (those having good lyrics but poor music; those having poor lyrics and poor music; those having good lyrics and good music). As a result, most of the students can hold a correct view toward these three kinds of songs. What is more important, the students learn the method of class analysis and heighten their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

In cultivating the students' abilities to analyze and solve problems, it is necessary to take Chairman Mao's theory of understanding as the guide, so that the students may unify theory with practice and the understanding of the objective world with the transformation of the objective world, and apply what they have learned.

For example, when lessons on the "diesel engine" were taught in the course of "Fundamental Knowledge of Industry and Agriculture," the students were told the aim of this course and helped to adopt a correct attitude toward this course and then led to the workshops of the factory to observe and learn about the structure of the diesel engine and its main parts, so that the students might acquire perceptual knowledge. Then the students were told systematically the working and the structure of the diesel engine, so that they heightened their perceptual knowledge to the level of rational understanding. Immediately after that, they applied the perceptual knowledge in practice and carried out practice and learned such basic operational skills as starting, gearing and stopping the engine. Finally, they summed up their experience and improved it, heightened the practice to the level of theoretical knowledge and linked up rationally and systematically what they had learned.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "As for the method of training, we should unfold a mass training movement in which officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and the soldiers teach one another." In the past few months, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, we carried out the mass line in teaching and adopted the method of letting the students teach the lessons and the teachers give guidance, the method of letting the teachers teach the lessons

and the students hold discussion, and the method of letting the students learn the lessons by their own effort and the teachers give them assistance, thus extensively carrying out the mass training movement. In this way, the students may receive practical training in the course of preparing and teaching the lessons, so that they can cultivate independent thinking and teaching skills and lay a good foundation for doing pedagogical work in the future.

Workers' Propaganda Team stationed in
Hunan Provincial No. 1 Normal School,
and Revolutionary Committee of Hunan
Provincial No. 1 Normal School

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EXEMPLARY COMMUNIST

Wang Kuo-fu--A Staunch Proletarian Fighter

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1970)

wang kuo-fu, a chinese communist party member who grew up to be a staunch proletarian fighter under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, dedicated his life to the great cause of the proletarian revolution.

wang was head of the revolutionary leading group of the tapailou production team, chinhsing brigade, in the hunghsing people's commune of tahsing county under the peking municipality.

in his lifetime, wang kuo-fu cherished boundless love for our great leader chairman mao and resolutely followed his teachings. he always kept in mind class struggle, and worked for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. for 17 years, cherishing high communist aspirations, he worked faithfully like a willing ox for the proletariat and the masses, and led the poor and lower-middle peasants heroically forward along the socialist road pointed out by chairman mao.

he died of cancer on november 6, 1969.

a man of iron, a man who holds aloft red banner

wang kuo-fu was born into a poor peasant family in wenshang county, shantung province, in 1922. before liberation, the landlords squeezed every ounce of sweat and strength from his father and left him to die with nothing but sorghum stalks for a shroud. little wang kuo-fu spent his childhood begging. at the age of 12 he fled famine and became a hired farmhand near peking. chairman mao and the communist party liberated him from an abyss of suffering.

burning with deep hatred for class exploitation and with a revolutionary will steeled in struggle, wang kuo-fu firmly followed chairman mao's great teaching "only socialism can save china" throughout his 17 years as a leading cadre. again and again he smashed the schemes of a handful of class enemies who attempted to restore capitalism in the countryside.

in 1952, wang kuo-fu led two poor peasant families in setting up the first mutual-aid team in the township.

in 1955, wang kuo-fu led the poor and lower-middle peasants in beating back the evil wind of "withdrawal from the cooperative" fanned up by a handful of class enemies, thus consolidating socialism in the village. the cooperative gathered in its first bumper harvest that year. that year too, wang kuo-fu was admitted into the chinese communist party.

every advance, from the cooperative movement to the establishment of the commune was achieved only after overcoming obstructions from all sides. kicking aside all the stumbling blocks that obstructed the road to socialism, wang kuo-fu led the poor and lower-middle peasants onward courageously.

in 1965, the capitalist roaders in the hunghsing people's commune, carrying out a sinister directive from the counter-

revolutionary revisionist peng chen and company, ordered wang kuo-fu to implement the renegade liu shao-chi's revisionist policy for the countryside and to fix the output quotas on the basis of the household and the per plot output on an individual basis. wang kuo-fu said angrily: "breaking up the collective by dividing up large plots of collective land and then farming on a household basis is simply pursuing a course leading to individual farming. this is a blind alley."

this enraged the capitalist roaders and they sent their people to the village to exert pressure on the peasants. wang kuo-fu was not afraid. he said: "we are determined to follow chairman mao, uphold the banner of the tachai production brigade and take the road of tachai exclamation" a fierce struggle ensued in tapailou village. wang kuo-fu firmly believed that chairman mao's words were most powerful. he organized the commune members to study chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle" and the experience of tachai. they recalled the way they had suffered under individual farming and contrasted that time with the happiness brought by collectivization. under his leadership, the poor and lower-middle peasants overcame the sinister trend toward individual farming.

round after round of fierce class struggle was waged. the capitalist roaders, who opposed chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, came out with the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "material incentives". wang kuo-fu retorted: "we rely on mao tsetung thought and the revolutionary spirit of the masses for developing collective production, and not on your investments and loans exclamation" he went everywhere propagating chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and this made the people see things more clearly. the people, relying on mao tsetung thought and their own industry, fought for the construction of a new socialist countryside. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised wang kuo-fu, saying that he was a man of iron and a staunch fighter who held aloft the red banner of mao tsetung thought.

in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, wang kuo-fu was determined to temper his loyalty to chairman mao in the raging revolutionary mass movement, so as to exercise power still better for the poor and lower-middle peasants. a handful of class enemies, struggling to the last ditch, worked in collusion to undermine the cultural revolution. wang kuo-fu was always to be found by the side of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the thick of the struggle and waged a tit-for-tat battle against the class enemies. he also warm-heartedly helped the other cadres and encouraged them to temper themselves in the cultural revolution. he said: "we cadres must stand the test. in pulling the cart of revolution, we must never slacken our efforts."

since most of the commune members in tapailou are from shantung and hopei provinces having fled their native villages in time of famine before liberation, he told them repeatedly: "we poor and lower-middle peasants are members of the same family, whether we come from shantung or hopei. the landlords are class enemies whether they too come from shantung or hopei." this exposed the plot of the handful of class enemies who tried to confuse class lines in the village and among members of the same clans, so that they could fish in troubled waters. it also helped bring the revolutionary masses of the two opposing factions together into a revolutionary great alliance.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the village unanimously elected wang kuo-fu head of the revolutionary leading group of the production team. imbued with revolutionary spirit, wang kuo-fu pledged: "you show that you all have faith in me, and i vow that i'll pull the cart of revolution all the way to communism without slackening the efforts exclamation"

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, wang kuo-fu became more loyal to our great leader chairman mao than ever before. holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, he led the masses in mounting fierce attacks on the class enemies. they ferreted out run-away landlords who had hidden in tapailou and counter-revolutionaries, and helped consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

living in former "hired hands' shed" and keeping whole world in mind

chairman mao teaches: "without a firm and correct political orientation, it is impossible to promote a style of hard struggle. without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation." in all his 17 years as a cadre, wang kuo-fu always did as chairman mao teaches.

tapailou village has a former "hired hands' shed" which is historical evidence of the way the landlords exploited and oppressed the peasants in the old society. in the 20 years after liberation wang kuo-fu helped many poor and lower-middle peasants build new houses but he himself all along lived in the old dilapidated "hired hands' shed". his only thought was of his class brothers and the revolutionary cause.

late one summer night there was a sudden thunder storm. the village was deluged and the "hired hands' shed" where wang kuo-fu was living had a bad leak. concerned for his class brothers, he rushed out through the downpour, inspecting every house and helping stop up any leaks. next morning when other cadres came to inspect the damage caused by the storm they saw that all the houses that let in water had been repaired except wang kuo-fu's shed. he had not gone back home all night and at dawn he mobilized the commune members to dig ditches to drain off the water from the fields.

many were the rainy nights that wang kuo-fu spent like this going from house to house in the village.

by the spring of 1969, with wang kuo-fu's help, all the 30 poor and lower-middle peasant families in the village were living in new houses. but wang kuo-fu still lived in the "hired hands' shed". the poor and lower-middle peasants came to him in concern and said: "you are whole-heartedly dedicated to the public interest. you wore yourself out getting houses built for us. now it's your turn to have a new house exclamation" wang kuo-fu replied: "a cadre must always drive the cart instead of riding in it, and he must drive the cart of revolution without slackening the efforts. it'll be soon enough for me to build a new house when taiwan is liberated and the people in the world still living in an abyss of suffering are free from exploitation."

wang kuo-fu constantly helped the cadres and commune members see the importance of practising economy by reminding them of chairman mao's teaching on "saving every copper for the war

effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction."

picking up a nail one day, he told the warehouse keeper: "how important it is to be thrifty. look out for things that are discarded and pick them up as you go along. a nail you have picked up will prove useful one day."

wang kuo-fu was wholly dedicated to revolution. he used to say: "i become a cadre because i don't want the poor and lower-middle peasants to suffer once again their former misery and i want to help bring about communism." he always had a farm implement in hand and worked wherever he went and whenever he could. he was the last of the villagers to go to bed and the first to rise. no matter how late it was, he always went to the pigsties to see if everything was in order before he went to bed.

working hard for the collective, he spent long years leading the commune members in fighting against alkalinity and, turning dry land into paddy rice fields and adopting scientific farming. he led them in raising pigs on a large scale. grain output increased from less than 750 kilogrammes per hectare shortly after liberation to more than 5,400 kilogrammes in 1969. the per capita grain output is now more than 1,000 kilogrammes, and the production team as a whole and every household have grain reserves. the number of pigs averaged one per capita. illuminated by the brilliance of mao tsetung thought, this once poverty-stricken village is advancing by leaps and bounds.

"so long as i'm alive i will study
chairman mao's works"

having profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, wang kuo-fu lived up to his pledge with a tenacious militant will: "so long as i'm alive i'll study chairman mao's works and defend chairman mao exclamation"

when chairman mao's latest instruction "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class" was made public, wang kuo-fu enthusiastically propagated and resolutely carried it out to the letter. he and other peasants built a mud-house for the poor and lower-middle peasants to run a primary school. wang kuo-fu mounted the platform and gave the first lesson -- "never forget class struggle". before the children, he recalled his miserable life in the old society when he went begging and worked as a child hired hand for a landlord and compared it with their present happiness brought by chairman mao.

wang kuo-fu also made this mud-house a place to propagate mao tsetung thought to all the production team members. on the eve of the traditional spring festival, last year, he invited all the villagers there and had a meal to recall past bitterness, the food being the bran and wild vegetables which the poor had to eat in the old society. they also re-studied chairman mao's teachings on "arduous struggle". wang kuo-fu said: "all of you have moved to new houses and have rice and flour to eat, and you must never forget the past sufferings. we'll follow chairman mao in making revolution and work hard all our lives."

in the spring of 1969, he invited his sisters, who had fled famine with him some thirty years ago, to his home before his elder son left the village to join the p.l.a. together they contrasted their miserable life in the old society with their present happiness and ate a meal of coarse food like they used to eat before liberation. time and again he told the young man: "you must never for a moment forget class struggle. you must always listen to what chairman mao says. so long as we are alive we'll defend chairman mao. take a firm grip on the gun and fight against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction to the end exclamation"

one day last july, wang kuo-fu was invited to talk about his experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in a middle school. while he was speaking, he threw up badly. the teachers and students were very concerned about his health and wanted to send him to a hospital. but he said with a smile: "don't botner. something is wrong with my stomach. i'll be alright." in a few moments, he went on with his talk. but stomach cancer threatened the life of this outstanding proletarian fighter exclamation

one day in august of 1969, the brigade leadership relayed a latest fighting call issued by the party central committee. though the pain in his stomach was acute, wang kuo-fu walked several kilometres to the brigade headquarters as soon as he heard the good news. when he staggered into the meeting place, with his hands pressing his stomach, the people were distressed and urged him to go home and rest. but he said: "no. i want to hear what chairman mao says." enduring the sharp pain, he stayed on till the end of the meeting. on his way back, he fainted and fell on a pile of wheat stalks. he was immediately sent to the hospital. when he came to and saw comrades around his bed, his first words were: "is chairman mao's latest fighting call being carried out?"

when he was just able to get out of bed after operation, he insisted on going back to his village. he said: "even if i can't do any labour, still i can raise my opinions to help the work." the doctors flatly refused.

in the hospital, wang kuo-fu studied every day the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and propagated the ideas in these writings. at his suggestion, the patients organised a mao tsetung thought study class, and wang kuo-fu was elected its head.

death stared him in the face. drops of cold sweat streamed down his hollow cheeks. but he bit his lips and never uttered a complaint. the doctors wanted to give him medicine to lessen the pain. but he said: "no, i do not need any. leave it to other patients."

in the darkness of night, the poor and lower-middle peasants of tapailou village hurried to the hospital to have a last look at their dear team leader. wang kuo-fu, with his hand pressed against his stomach, talked to them about team matters just as usual. talking with great difficulty, he asked the visitors to take care of the pigs and harvest the rice well. breathing his last, he whispered to tung shih-kuei, member of the party branch committee: "you must follow chairman mao ... work hard... carry forward the revolution...do party consolidation well, wield power well."

the poor and lower-middle peasants of tapailou village said they would always keep their late team leader in mind and follow his example. they pledged: "we will always follow chairman mao and act like comrade wang kuo-fu, who once said that he would 'never relax in pulling the cart of revolution until communism arrives'."

PHILOSOPHY FOR WORKERS

Investigation Report: Turn Philosophy into Sharp Weapon in Hands of Masses

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1970)

an investigation report on the study of philosophy by workers of the tientsin no. 2 woolen mill recently appeared in the "people's daily". entitled "turn philosophy into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses", it reads in part as follows:

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses."

the tientsin no.2 woolen mill was the city's first factory in which the workers began studying philosophy, starting in 1958. for the past eleven years, the workers of the mill have defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and persisted in their living study and application of chairman mao's philosophical thinking in the three great revolutionary movements -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they have constantly pushed forward the mass movement for the study of philosophy.

liberation of philosophy

under the guidance of the party's general line for building socialism, li chang-mao and eleven other veteran workers of the mill in 1958 formed the first workers' philosophy study group in tientsin.

these veteran workers had not had an education before liberation. they attended an evening class for two to three years after liberation and knew only a limited number of characters. at the beginning, they were afraid that their general educational level might be too low to study philosophy. but they belived that since workers could overcome all difficulties in revolution and production, they could certainly do so in studying philosophy. they made up their minds to study it well. when they could not define "philosophy" and "contradictions", they went to ask a teacher of theory of worker origin who was then working in the mill as a selected primary unit. in accordance with the teachings of chairman mao, the teacher integrated theory with the reality in the mill, and gave the workers a lecture entitled "philosophy is not mysterious". the workers readily understood it and their confidence in study grew. they carefully studied chairman mao's philosophical works including "on practice", "on contradiction" and "on the correct handling of contradictions

among the people". they integrated their study with practice and made rapid progress.

when the workers began to study philosophy, some bourgeois intellectuals said: "how can ignorant workers study philosophy? they can't handle it." angered, veteran worker liu ching-ying refuted him: "chairman mao's philosophical works are written for the working class. they are the philosophy of the working class. one salient feature of dialectical materialism is its class nature and the other is its practicability. we workers have the greatest revolutionary spirit and the most practical experience. why can't we study and understand philosophy?" the workers declared that they were determined to study chairman mao's philosophical works well and win honour for the working class.

led by li chang-mao and other veteran workers, more and more workers in the mill began to study philosophy. whenever problems arose, the workers solved them by applying philosophy: "let us analyze the contradictions"; "which is the principal contradiction"; "bad things can be turned into good things"; "it is necessary to undertake practice and grasp objective laws"; and "don't stress only the objective, but bring subjective initiative into play". centring their efforts on solving the practical problems arising in the three great revolutionary movements, they studied chairman mao's philosophical works and thus gave great impetus to the revolution and production.

at that time, the mill offered "material incentives" as the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi advocated. it instituted a system called "consignments in small amounts". this caused disagreements among work shifts, brigades and individuals. after they studied philosophy, the workers saw this system as a knife that kills without bloodshed because it undermines working class unity and corrupts workers' minds. they put forward the revolutionary slogan "place politics in command, not banknotes" and the mill had to abolish this system.

during the great leap forward movement in the mill in 1958, new contradictions developed in production. carding wool output could no longer meet the needs of the worsted top workshop. the workers wanted to increase the speed of the carding machine. some held the view that the machine was old and would break down if it were made to run faster.

li chang-mao pondered over this question as he studied "on practice" and "on contradiction". he said to himself: "it is true that the machine is old. but we must not see only the machine and ignore the person who operates it. the working class must be masters of the machines." he recognized that increasing the speed of the carding machine required, first of all, that people's thinking be raised to a higher level. so he did patient ideological and political work and brought the workers' subjective initiative into full play. after repeated experiments, they found what the principal contradiction or obstacle was and improved the machine. output increased from 17.5 metres per minute to 33.5 metres. this was a new record. it also marked a leap forward in people's thinking.

a handful of right opportunists in 1959 attacked the party's general line for building socialism. they spread the nonsense that "greater and faster results preclude better and more economical results", "high output precludes good quality" and "high speed precludes high efficiency." a big debate was unfolded in the mill.

the workers used chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts as their weapon in criticizing the right opportunist absurdities. citing concrete facts of the great leap forward in the mill, they vividly expounded the dialectics involved in the general line. they said:

"greater, faster results and better, more economical results are a unity of opposites. there is opposition on the one hand and unity on the other. the unity, however, is conditional. provided we have the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the party, provided we go all out and aim high, we can achieve greater and faster as well as better and more economical results in building socialism. if we are apathetic and willing to lag behind, we can only achieve the very opposite of greater, faster, better and more economical results and undermine the socialist cause." they dealt a head-on blow at the right opportunists.

news that workers of the no. 2 woolen mill were studying philosophy soon spread to other factories in tientsin. more factories organized workers' philosophy study groups. welcoming the liberation of philosophy, the workers say: "philosophy arises from practice. who says it is mysterious and hard to master? it is close to the workers and peasants who can readily master it through study and application. now that they are studying it, philosophy is once again what it ought to be."

sharp struggle between two lines

over the past eleven years there has been a very sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the question of workers studying philosophy.

from the very beginning, the proletarian headquarters headed by chairman mao has paid close attention to this question of workers studying philosophy. when this question rose in tientsin in 1958, the proletarian headquarters warmly praised it as "waging a great cultural revolution and a technical revolution". it pointed out: "this is not merely a question of studying philosophy. it is both study and revolution; it revolutionizes people's thinking and increases production." the proletarian headquarters encouraged the workers to study and apply chairman mao's philosophical thinking by proceeding always from the practical conditions of production and from class struggle. it also sent some cadres to this mill to work and study with the workers and sum up the experience.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a campaign of workers studying philosophy was soon launched in tientsin. the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi was in mortal fear of this and did everything to thwart and sabotage it.

the renegade yang hsien-chen, liu shao-chi's agent in the field of philosophy, hastened to tientsin in september, 1958. acting like a scholar tyrant, he said: "don't talk about workers studying philosophy and giving lectures; that's not philosophy exclamation" "if anybody can study philosophy; what's the use of us?" liu shao-chi's agents in tientsin also repeatedly slandered the workers' studying philosophy. they were opposed to holding meetings for the workers to exchange experience in this study and ordered the no. 2. woolen mill to cut the workers' philosophy study groups by two-thirds.

in the second half of 1959 a handful of capitalist-roaders in the party, seeing that they could not suppress the mass movement, put forward the idea of "systematic elevation" of the level of study to try to lead the movement astray. they drew the study activists from this mill to the party school of the former municipal party committee and other places to undertake so-called "advanced studies" so that they would pore over dusty tomes, rack their brains over terms and abstractions and divorce themselves from the three great revolutionary movements.

the handful of capitalist-roaders in the party went even further after 1960 and ordered the workers' philosophy study groups to disband. they also confined young people to getting a general education and studying technique and prevented them from studying philosophy.

but the working class is indomitable. some workers broke through every prohibition by the capitalist-roaders and went on studying philosophy. comrade li chang-mao, who was taking part in autumn harvesting, sowing and field work in a rural production team at that time, studied and applied chairman mao's three constantly read articles and philosophical writings in a living way with the poor and lower-middle peasants. there was a serious natural disaster that year, giving rise to many difficulties and resulting in a very poor grain harvest. in the light of his study of philosophy li chang-mao analyzed the dual nature of difficulties to explain that contradictions could be transformed. if efforts are made a difficulty can be transformed into an advantage. he fired the enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and the production team overfulfilled that year's plan for sowing wheat.

creating new high tide

the great proletarian cultural revolution which the great leader chairman mao initiated and is leading has smashed the criminal plots of liu shao-chi and company to sabotage the living study and application of mao tsetung thought by the workers, peasants and soldiers, and opened a broad road for the workers to study philosophy.

during the cultural revolution, the workers of the no. 2 woolen mill have been studying and applying chairman mao's philosophical thinking in a living way. this has given impetus to the great proletarian cultural revolution, production and other work.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress in 1969, they summed up their experience in the struggle between the two lines concerning the question of their study of philosophy over the previous decade. they brought their study of philosophy to a new height more consciously.

first of all, they carried out revolutionary mass criticism. at meetings and in wall newspapers, the workers of the mill's philosophy study groups related the good results of their study of philosophy under the guidance of the proletarian headquarters with chairman mao as its leader, criticized the criminal sabotage of their studies by the bourgeois headquarters and discussed the great significance of the study of chairman mao's philosophical thinking. the revolutionary mass criticism raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and heightened their enthusiasm in studying philosophy. the workers said: "we regard

the study of chairman mao's philosophy as necessary for carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously, for grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and for wielding power for the revolution so that our proletarian state will never change its political colour."

after studying chairman mao's three constantly read articles -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" -- the workers went on to study chairman mao's philosophical works. this helped them correctly handle the dialectical relationship between the transformation of the objective world and the subjective world and raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

at the eager request of the revolutionary workers, the mass movement of workers studying philosophy developed swiftly in a better organized way and under strong leadership. last june, the mill's first mao tsetung thought study class in philosophy opened. after studying, the people became activists in organizing more than 20 philosophy study groups in the mill.

when comrade li chang-mao returned from attending the national day celebrations in peking, he conveyed the support of the proletarian headquarters for the workers' study of philosophy in this mill. it was a great encouragement. five study classes in philosophy were run, one after another to train activists, with the leadership at all levels in the factory paying great attention to the study and helping it. now all 120 and more work shifts and teams have set up their own philosophy study groups. the workers are making a systematic study of philosophy.

these workers' philosophy study classes concentrate on grasping new problems that arise from new situations. they study chairman mao's teachings related to these subjects. they study chairman mao's basic philosophical concepts, draw understanding from these by integrating them with the practical situation, raise their perceptual knowledge to conceptual knowledge, and can solved problems independently. when the people who took the special courses returned to their workshops, they pushed for the study of philosophy by the workshops and work shifts and teams, and gave impetus to the surging movement of popular study of philosophy among workers.

as consciousness becomes a material force, the mass movement stimulated the excellent situation in revolution and production in the mill.

in 1969, the mill fulfilled its annual production quota 51 days ahead of time. there is a new upsurge of the mass movement in the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophical thinking. the workers are pushing it forward in a solid, steady way with great political enthusiasm.

INDUSTRY

New Products Trial-Produced in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1970)

in militant spirit, the chinese working class has stepped into the great 1970's and made new achievements. they have trial-produced a number of new products in line with chairman mao's teaching "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

large urea synthetic tower put into serial production

trial-produced by the lanchow petroleum chemical machinery plant, china's largest urea synthetic tower has gone into serial production.

it is made of high-strength and low-alloy steel which was made entirely in china, and its serial production will be a strong impetus to the development of china's chemical fertilizer industry.

urgently needed for developing agricultural production, urea is a very effective and high-quality chemical fertilizer which does not harm the soil. the urea synthetic tower is key equipment in the making of urea. as far back as 1966 when the plant was assigned the task of trial-producing it, power there was in the hands of capitalist roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" who were peddling such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the doctrine of "trailing behind at a snail's pace" and the "slavish comprador philosophy" advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they turned down all the rational proposals of the revolutionary workers and technicians and chose to call in two "specialists" from other localities. disregarding the actual situation in china, the two worked out a plan for copying a foreign blueprint and compelled the workers to act accordingly. as a result, a large quantity of material was wasted and a year elapsed with no results.

the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao pointed out the orientation for the revolutionary workers. after the plant's revolutionary committee was established, it formed a "three-in-one" technical innovations group with the workers as the main force and with the participation of revolutionary cadres and technicians to resume the trial-production of the urea synthetic tower.

combining the soaring revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach, they pooled their wisdom in the course of making technical innovations to overcome difficulties one after another. from designing to its trial-production, it took them only five months to succeed, and the final test proved that the tower was up to advanced standards.

successful trial production of cylinder oil for china's ocean-going vessels

china has successfully trial-produced another high-grade lubricant -- cylinder oil for ocean-going vessels. tests show that quality is up to advanced world standards.

production of the lubricant has broken the long-time monopoly held by several imperialist and modern revisionist countries, and, therefore, has significant bearing on developing china's maritime shipping and on supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

long before the great proletarian cultural revolution, china's petroleum workers had proposed producing such a lubricating oil. however, because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the workers' revolutionary proposal was not carried out. petroleum workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians formed a "three-in-one" trial production group during the cultural revolution. by studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, the group took only ten months to trial produce it.

light pedal-driven generator for remote hospitals

a light-weight pedal-driven power generator to provide lighting for hospitals in remote rural areas without any power supply was recently trial-produced by revolutionary workers of the chingchiang medical apparatus and instruments plant in kiangsu province, east china.

this compact, simply structured 80-watt generator can be carried on a bicycle.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the plant sent a team of workers to rural hospitals to repair medical apparatus and instruments and carry out investigation and study. the team visited more than 10 counties and found that hospitals in areas where there were no power plants urgently needed their own generators.

a three-in-one team with workers as the main force and with the participation of revolutionary cadres and technicians was immediately set up. displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, it produced the pedal-driven generator within a month.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Albania for Guinea

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 21, 1970)

the trade delegation of the government of the people's republic of china headed by lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, left here for guinea by plane yesterday.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by aleks verli, minister of finance of albania, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, vasil kati, vice-minister of trade, sterjo spase, vice-president of the albania-china friendship association, spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in china, and others.

lin chung, charge d'affaires ad interim, and chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy in albania, were also present.

during its stay in albania, the chinese delegation signed with the albanian government trade delegation a protocol on exchange of goods and payments for 1970 between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of albania and a protocol on the use of chinese credits in 1970 by albania.

the delegation was received by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. it visited tirana and other regions of the country.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Red Cross Society Makes Donation to Aid Algerian Flood Victims

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jan. 20, 1970)

chinese ambassador to algeria yang chi-liang this afternoon handed over to the algerian red crescent society blankets and canned food valued at renminbi 40,000 yuan donated by the chinese red cross society as an expression of sympathy for the algerian flood victims. they were victims of floods in eastern and southern algeria last year.

in a speech at the ceremony, president of the algerian red crescent society m. belaouane expressed heartfelt thanks to the chinese people for their consistent support and aid and hoped that the friendship between the chinese and algerian peoples will develop daily in their common struggle against imperialism. he wished chairman mao a long, long life.

CHINA AND CANADA

Progressive Canadians Hold Meeting to Acclaim Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jan. 20, 1970)

more than 300 delegates of a number of progressive canadian organizations warmly praised mao tsetung thought and exchanged experience in revolutionary struggles at a meeting they held in vancouver recently.

basing on their own experience in struggle, speakers at the meeting emphasised that "only by the concrete application of mao tsetung thought can revolution score victory." they expressed their determination to act according to chairman mao's teachnings and launch further revolutionary struggles in canada. the speeches were repeatedly interrupted by applause and the shouting of the slogan "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the delegates to the meeting strongly denounced the policies of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism. they pointed out that "an attack on china is an attack on the people of the world." the meeting called on the oppressed people the world over to unite "to carry out struggle to defend (china) the red bastion."

up in the meeting hall were a huge portrait of chairman mao and huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. on the walls of the hall were quotations from chairman mao and photos showing the great victories of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of French Marxist-Leninist Communists Leaves China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1970)

the delegation of marxist-leninist communists of france, led by comrade jacques jurquet, has left china by air after concluding its friendly visit to the country.

during its stay in peking, the delegation held talks with comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china. members of the delegation visited yenan, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, nanking and shanghai.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by comrade wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrades of the departments concerned, including comrade shen chien.

JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato Rigs Up More Reactionary Cabinet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1970)

japanese prime minister eisaku sato rigged up a more reactionary cabinet on january 14, according to a tokyo report. he clamoured that his government would serve more actively the "new asian policy" of u.s. imperialism. the recent series of actions taken by sato has further exposed the ambitions of his reactionary government to intensify the collusion with u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism for aggression and expansion abroad.

the new cabinet consists of some major members of the former cabinet who have actively plotted for an over-all collusion with u.s. imperialism and frantically suppressed the japanese people's patriotic anti-u.s. struggle as well as some other reactionary pro-american politicians who have been advocating arms expansion and war preparations.

after the new cabinet was formed, sato made a hue and cry that his government would "maintain the japan-u.s. security treaty" and make "contributions" to the u.s. "new asian policy". in his "instructions" of january 16 to yasuhiro nakasone, the newly appointed director general of the "defence agency", eisaku sato laid "special emphasis" on the "necessity" of arms expansion and war preparations and wanted nakasone to give a boost to fan up militarist sentiments. he said: it is an important task at present to imbue the nationals with the spirit of independent defence and raise the morale of the "self-defence forces".

kiichi aichi, who has retained his post as foreign minister, declared on january 16 that the "joint communique" issued last november by sato and u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon would be the "keynote of japan's diplomacy in the 1970's". he stressed that japan must maintain "friendship" with the united states and "strengthen the friendship and amity" with the soviet union, and that japan's expansion in southeast asia would be "the most pressing task in foreign affairs". aichi also stated brazenly that the sato government's policy of hostility towards socialist china "will not change for the present".

meanwhile, the reactionary japanese government has been stepping up its collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang which has long been spurned by the chinese people. on january 15, the day before aichi made his statement, osamu itagaki, japanese "ambassador" to the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, met the political mummy chiang kai-shek and talked at length with him about the "friendship" between japan and the chiang gang. on january 19, aichi had a talk with the "ambassador" of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang to japan, assuring him that japan's "policy of maintaining friendly relations" with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang "will remain unchanged".

especially zealous to act as bell-wether in u.s. imperialist aggression in asia, sato went to the united states last november for conspiratorial talks with nixon, thus bringing the military collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to a new stage. the formation of the present more pro-american and

more reactionary cabinet is an important move made by sato to realize their sinister schemes.

however, the smug calculations of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are merely wishful thinking. no matter how the u.s. and japanese reactionaries stir up trouble, they can never escape their inevitable doom.

MALAYSIA

Malayan Puppet Cliques Step Up Arms Expansion Feverishly with US Support

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1970)

the rahman-razak and the lee kuan yew puppet cliques, lackeys of u.s. and british imperialism in malaya, are frantically carrying out arms expansion and war preparation in an attempt to put out the raging flames of the malayan people's revolutionary armed struggle and serve servilely the u.s. imperialist aggressive policy of using "asians to fight asians", according to a kuala lumpur report.

while making public on january 15 the "malaysian" financial budget for fiscal 1970, razak, fascist chieftain and vice-premier of the "malaysian" puppet regime, clamoured for speeding up the tempo of the expansion of the police and armed forces. it was reported that there is a sharp increase in military expenditure in razak's financial budget. the appropriation for so-called "defence" and "internal security" in 1970 reaches 803,200,000 malayan dollars, exceeding 25 percent of the total budget expenditure, or 245,200,000 malayan dollars more than the military outlay of the previous fiscal year.

to make up for the huge financial deficit resulting from feverish arms expansion, the rahman-razak puppet clique begged more money from imperialism and brazenly proclaimed a big increase in taxation to squeeze the malayan people ever more ruthlessly. judging merely by the figures razak admitted, the tax borden of the malayan people this year will be increased by 132,700,000 malayan dollars.

the puppet clique's feverish arms expansion plan has won the praise of u.s. imperialism. j.w. ridman, u.s. ambassador to "malaysia" stated in the tone of a boss that razak's new "financial budget" is very appropriate. ridman also bragged about the flow of more u.s. monopoly capital into malaya in the coming years as a reward for the rahman-razak clique.

in recent years, u.s. imperialism has penetrated in a big way into malaya in the political, economic and military fields. the purpose of u.s. imperialist chieftain agnew's recent sinister trip to malaya was to exercise tighter control over the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique and drive them to further expand their reactionary armed forces to serve as cannon-fodder for the u.s. imperialist counter-revolutionary strategy.

it was reported that since the neo-colonialist product "malaysia" was brought into being in 1963, u.s. imperialism has instructed this puppet regime to enlarge its reactionary armed forces energetically. following the national massacre engineered by the rahman-razak puppet clique last may, the expansion of the reactionary armed forces was carried out in accelerated tempo. last spring, razak announced a plan to set up three new infantry battalion but in june, this was increased to nine battalions. since last autumn, the puppet regime has set up "security regiments" in many states.

with regard to the airforce, u.s. imperialism directed its another lackey, the reactionary australian government, to supply ten fighters to this puppet clique last year. moreover, the clique itself is ready to spend 60 million u.s. dollars to purchase 16 super-sonic jet planes.

the puppet clique is also vigorously expanding its navy. the puppet "chief of naval staff" recently called for an increase of the present strength of the "malaysian" navy by one third, both in warships and in personnel, within two or three years.

in singapore, the lee kuan yew clique is also frantically expanding its reactionary armed forces at the bidding of the u.s. imperialism. in the 15 months ending coming march, 337 million dollars (singapore currency) were earmarked for its armed forces, accounting for one third of its annual budget expenditure or five times the expenditure for its armed forces in 1968. u.s. imperialism has not only supplied the lee kuan yew clique with arms and ammunition for the expansion of its reactionary armed forces, but also set up a munition factory in singapore in partnership with the clique. meanwhile, u.s. imperialism is trying vigorously to wrest from british imperialism the military bases in singapore, including the huge airforce and naval bases. when u.s. imperialist chieftain agnew went to singapore for nefarious activities recently, he openly declared that it is highly probable that the united states may manage the naval bases in singapore after the withdrawal of british troops.

however, the frantic arms expansion and war preparations carried out by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs in malaya can in no way check the vigorous development of the revolutionary armed struggle in malaya and other southeast asian countries. just as the "voice of the malayan revolution" radio pointed out recently, in the great decade of 1970's the flames of the people's revolutionary armed struggle will rage in malaya and southeast asia. no matter how desperately u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique, may struggle, they cannot escape from their inevitable doom.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Medical Personnel Honored in Mogadishu

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jan. 21, 1970)

a reception was given here on the evening of january 19 by chang ching-fang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, to bid farewell to the chinese medical personnel who are leaving for home and to welcome the newly-arrived chinese doctors.

present on the occasion were members of the somali supreme revolutionary council ali mattan hasci, abdi warsama issak and osman mohamed ghelle; and government secretaries of health mohamed adan, of agriculture abdulla aw faran, of planning ahmed mohamed mohamoud, and of public works abdul kadir adan abdulle.

present also were other somali officials and diplomatic envoys of some countries here.

on behalf of the supreme revolutionary council, the government and the people of somalia, ali mattan hasci expressed gratitude to the chinese doctors for their contribution to the health of the somali people.

at the reception, somali friends warmly praised the chinese medical personnel who, following the teachings of chairman mao, served the somali people heart and soul, and expressed their thanks to chairman mao and the chinese government.

one somali doctor said: "the spirit of the chinese doctors is profoundly inspiring. although they are leaving us their spirit and their friendship with the somali people will remain in our hearts for ever."

a somali friend said that the work done by the chinese doctors here has deepened his understanding about china and enabled him to see for himself the greatness and wisdom of chairman mao. to build up a country, it is imperative to learn from china and study mao tsetung thought, he added.

somali friends shook hands warmly with the leaving chinese doctors to bid them farewell. some friends sang the revolutionary chinese song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and hailed: "long live friendship between the somali and chinese peoples exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

many somali friends asked the chinese doctors again and again to convey their best regards to chairman mao, and from the bottom of their hearts they wished chairman mao a long, long life.

the somali daily "the october star" recently praised highly the chinese doctors working in the country. it said: "the chinese doctors who had been working here had made quite a reputation for themselves for hard work and a sense of duty." the paper added: "the chinese doctors could hardly expect a more explicit manifestation of gratitude for their service than high confidence that the somali people have in them."

the chinese medical personnel left somalia for home this morning.

THAILAND

Traitorous Thanom Clique Condemned for Sending Troops to Participate in US war of Aggression against Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1970)

___ the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in a commentary yesterday sternly denounced the traitorous thanom clique for serving as an accomplice of u.s. imperialism and dispatching its troops to participate in the war of aggression against laos.

the commentary said that the traitorous thanom clique has long been a faithful lackey of the united states in that aggressive war. it has not only let the united states turn thailand into a military base for aggression against laos but has also sent troops to take part in the aggressive war against that country.

since nixon became president, the commentary said, he has expanded the war of aggression against laos to an unprecedented intensity and cruelty. following u.s. instructions, the thanom clique flagrantly dispatched large numbers of troops to take part in massacring the laotian people.

the commentary pointed out: "the u.s. imperialists' frantic aggression against laos and the thanom clique's service to that aggression have fully revealed them as the enemies of the laotian people. they will surely meet with still fiercer opposition and punishment from the laotian and thai peoples."

the commentary said: "the people of thailand resolutely support the laotian people's just struggle against the aggression by the united states and the thanom clique, and firmly oppose the crime of the traitorous thanom clique in serving the u.s. aggression against laos. the thanom clique must withdraw all its troops from laos and stop serving the u.s. aggression."

the commentary continued: chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the world revolutionary people, has pointed out that "the imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the asian and african countries." the traitorous thanom clique will definitely come to no good end in serving the u.s. aggression against laos. like its u.s. master, it will certainly meet with heavier blows and punishment from the laotian people and ever stronger opposition from the people of thailand and all other asian countries.

US

People of Asian and Pacific Region Angrily Drive Away US Imperialist Vice Chieftain Agnew

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1970)

to press ahead with its "new asian policy", the nixon administration which is beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, recently sent its vice-chieftain spiro agnew to a number of countries and areas in the asian and pacific region and to sneak into china's sacred territory of taiwan province to carry out sinister activities. nevertheless, like nixon during his visit to asia last july, agnew also brought utter disgrace to himself in his trip. full of hatred for u.s. imperialism, the people in many countries and areas rose in powerful anti-u.s. waves and angrily drove away the u.s. imperialist god of plague. this shows that whatever new tricks and schemes the nixon administration may play, they are doomed to ignominious failure in the face of the people of the asian and pacific region.

agnew made his tour of the asian and pacific region from december 29, 1969, to january 17, 1970. although he brought with him large numbers of u.s. secret agents as body-guards and was heavily protected by local troops and police everywhere he went, the broad masses of the people, in defiance of brutal suppression, staged one impressive demonstration after another to protest against u.s. imperialism's policies of aggression and war.

as soon as he arrived in the philippines, the first leg of his trip, several hundred indignant students of this asian land staged a powerful demonstration before the u.s. embassy. the heroic students broke through the cordons put up by the reactionary police and troops, charged toward agnew's car and threw a home-made bomb at him. on the eve of agnew's arrival in malaya, leaflets and slogans on the walls saying "agnew get out of malaya. u.s. aggressor get out of malaya" were found in the streets of kuala lumpur. agnew found himself in a more embarrassed situation in australia and new zealand, "allies" of u.s. imperialism. during his two-day stay in australia, the australian people repeatedly staged protest demonstrations. they shouted: "go home, you murderer exclamation" and "go home c.i.a. exclamation" the demonstrating masses not only hurled tomatoes and rotten eggs at agnew's car, but also thrashed the u.s. special agents and fought heroically with the reactionary police and troops sent to suppress them. when agnew sneaked into auckland of new zealand, he was met with a powerful demonstration. the demonstrators shouted: "agnew out exclamation" in spite of police lines five deep, the demonstrators surrounded day and night the hotel where agnew stayed. he was so scared that he dared not show his face. agnew was thrown into panic by the anti-u.s. struggle of the people in the asian and pacific region. every time he went out, he rode in a bullet-proof car. this has fully demonstrated the paper tiger nature of u.s. imperialism which is fierce of visage but faint of heart.

agnew's visit was made at a time when the revolutionary movement of the people of the asian and pacific region is surging vigorously and nixon's "new asian policy" has met

with repeated defeats. after nixon took office, he has been trying hard to extricate the united states from its dilemma in asia by playing with counter-revolutionary dual tactics. he has cooked up a so-called "new asian policy" in a vicious attempt to make asians fight asians. he tried to rig up a u.s.-manipulated "asian collective security system" to put down the raging flames of the revolutionary struggle of the asian people and to stabilize the position of u.s. imperialism in asia. however, this "new asian policy" has aroused fear and uneasiness among the u.s. puppets in asia. in these circumstances, nixon hastily sent agnew to the asian and pacific region to push the u.s. imperialist aggressive policy barely five months after his own visit to asia. during his trip, whether he was in the philippines, thailand and south viet nam or in malaya, indonesia, australia and new zealand, agnew time and again pacified the reactionary authorities there, cheering them up and assuring them of the u.s. determination to carry out its "commitments" or "defence commitments". he brazenly clamoured that "as a pacific power, we will remain in the pacific", that there would be "no change in american policy", that the united states would "protect" southeast asia from "communist aggression and menace" and that "the united states would not leave the southeast asian countries in the lurch". to put down the raging flames of the armed struggle of the asian people, agnew clamoured for stepping up the arming of u.s. imperialism's puppet troops. during his visit to thailand, he assured the thanom clique that the united states would accelerate the supply of 20,000 m-16 rifles to it for the suppression of the armed struggle of the people of thailand. on the viet nam question, apart from vigorously pushing the policy of "vietnamization" of the war of aggression, he clamoured that the u.s. troops would continue to hang on there in a vain attempt to perpetuate the occupation of south viet nam.

agnew's activities also show that u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism, out of their own counter-revolutionary needs, are colluding and contending with each other in the asian region. since the soviet revisionists dished up the sinister "asian collective security system" proposal, u.s. imperialism has been apprehensive of its colonial interests in asia. it was precisely in resistance to the soviet revisionist social-imperialist contention that agnew raised a clamour in malaya, where soviet revisionism has made heavy inroad, about the u.s. determination to promote "regional cooperation" in asia. this is further proof that both u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism are the enemies of the asian people.

during his activities in asia, this deputy chieftain of u.s. imperialism went so far as to sneak into chinese territory of taiwan to brace up the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, a political corpse spurned by the chinese people long ago. this clearly shows that u.s. imperialism is still pursuing its counter-revolutionary policy of hostility toward the great socialist china. in this period, the soviet revisionists also vigorously co-ordinated with u.s. imperialism in the plot of creating "two chinas", repeatedly describing taiwan province, the sacred territory of the people's republic of china, as a "country". this has completely revealed their reactionary features as social-imperialists.

the great leader chairman mao has taught us: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save

themselves from extinction." the fast declining u.s. imperialism will definitely not take its defeat lying down. but in the face of the surging revolutionary struggle of the asian people, all the counter-revolutionary tricks of u.s. imperialism will be of no avail. no panacea can save it from its inevitable doom.

Commodity Prices Soar in United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1970)

inflation has continued to swell viciously in the united states, according to reports from washington.

the scale of price soaring last year was the highest in 18 years. the real wages of the broad masses of the working people went down steadily and their life became harder and harder.

a u.s. official announcement on january 19 said that u.s. commodity prices went up by 6.1 per cent in 1969. a[illegible] to report said that because of the constant rise in prices, it took 123.7 dollars in december 1968, and 131.3 dollars in december 1969, to buy what 100 dollars would have bought 10 years ago.

the steady soaring of u.s. commodity prices is the evil consequence of the policy of arms expansion and war preparations and the policy of aggression and expansion persistently pursued by the u.s. ruling circles. particularly after the enlargement of its war of aggression in viet nam, u.s. imperialism's financial payments registered huge deficits in consecutive years. the u.s. ruling circles tried to make up for the deficits by resorting to the unbridled issuance of banknotes which brought about a runaway inflation. since the united states expanded its war of aggression in viet nam in 1964, inflation has swollen malignantly and commodity prices have risen month after month. the vicious swelling of inflation has led to a drastic decline in the real purchasing power of the dollar and in its international position.

under the circumstances, the nixon administration declared repeatedly after its assumption of power its intention to "restrain" inflation. but the facts in the past year utterly discredited the boasting of the nixon administration. u.s. commodity prices rose by 4.7 per cent in 1968, and by 6.1 per cent in 1969.

soaring prices directly affect the life of the broad masses of the american working people. their life has become harder and harder, and their miseries greater and greater. the latest issue of "u.s. news and world report" disclosed that since 1964, prices of all the items related to the life of the people in the united states, including food, clothing and shelter, have risen by 21 per cent; while medical, transportation and other social service charges have also risen enormously.

owing to soaring prices, the real wages of the american workers have been on the decline ever since 1964. the drop in real wages become more drastic since august 1969 when u.s. industrial production slumped without let-up, many factories

failed to run at full capacity, and working hours were cut. it was reported that the purchasing power of some 45 million workers dropped by 86 cents per week in november 1969, and by another 52 cents per week in december.

the vicious swelling of inflation in the united states has caused further sharpening of class contradictions at home and is bound to arouse stronger resistance from and more bitter discontent of the broad masses of the working people with ruling circles.

US Industrial Production Declines for Five Consecutive Months

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1970)

the u.s. industrial production declined for the fifth consecutive month in december 1969, according to reports from washington. this indicates that u.s. imperialism is entering a new economic crisis.

figures released by u.s. official circles showed that the u.s. industrial production index dropped 0.3 last december, or 3.7 as compared with last july.

in december, the auto industry marked the biggest drop. the output of automobiles dropped 8 per cent in december as compared with that of november, or 14.4 per cent as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. this was the lowest output for any december since 1960.

construction industry continued to drop in december. steel and aircraft also declined that month. steel output in the last week of december dropped 6 per cent compared with the same week of the previous month; while aircraft output dropped more than 5 per cent in december compared with that in july.

as a result of the further dwindling of the domestic market, the production of furniture and television sets was compelled to cut last month, hence a drastic decline in output in both industries.

the strike of 150,000 workers of the general electric company which began on october 27 last year, has gravely affected production of u.s. electrical machinery. it was reported that the strike inflicted a heavy loss on the monopoly capitalist group by cutting about 2 billion dollars off in total production in the last two months. electrical machinery was down about 10 per cent last december than in july.

the trend of decline in the u.s. industrial production is continuing. as a result of the dwindling market, the monopoly groups of auto, steel, machine building and aircraft industries have been compelled to cut their production plans for the first quarter of this year. "u.s. news and world report", the mouthpiece of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, in an article in its january 19 issue helplessly deplored that the output of u.s. industry was "falling across the board". it expressed the fear that this was "a full-fledged recession".

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

One Way To Reform Old Science Colleges

- Investigation report on May 7 Chemical Works of the Department of Chemistry, Northwest University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 18, 1970)

The teachers and students of the Department of Chemistry of Northwest University have built and are operating a May 7 Chemical Factory in the university in which they carry out teaching-learning, scientific research, as well as actual production.--SCMP Ed.

With the help of the workers propaganda team stationed at the University and in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 directive," the revolutionary teachers and students of the Department of Chemistry of Northwest University built from scratch and with their own hands a May 7 Chemical Works, showing a way to reform old colleges of science.

Members of the workers propaganda team and the revolutionary teachers and students said with excitement: There are three big advantages in having the university set up and operate a factory. (1) It helps to promote the ideological revolutionization of the teachers and students; (2) It helps the teachers and students, through labor and production practice, to link theory with practice and reform teaching-learning; (3) It helps to dig up the latent potential of colleges and universities, foster the spirit of hard work-discerning study, and serve industrial and agricultural production.

1. It Helps To Promote the Ideological Revolutionization of Teachers and Students

As a result of their participation in labor in the university-run factory in the past year, the revolutionary teachers and students have undergone a marked change in their spiritual aspect. This is prominently manifested in their creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as the primary necessity of political life, the arming of their heads with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, and the establishment of the thoroughly revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in their practice of struggle.

While carrying out a technological innovation in the fluorescent powder workshop, many of the teachers and students who were engaged in the project there suffered from the fumes of hydrogen sulfide, which made their eyes swollen, but they persisted in the fight in order to increase output.

One day a rubber stopper in the reactor suddenly came off with a pop owing to the high pressure of hydrogen sulfide gas, and the highly poisonous gas soon filled the whole room. That not only bore on the success or failure of the experiment, but also seriously endangered the lives of the comrades of the whole factory.

At that critical moment, one of the young teachers who was on duty rushed in without any regard for his own safety and tried to put the stopper back in its place. However, as the pressure of the gas in the reactor was too high, he was unable to stop the jet of gas all at once. It was now too late to go out again to get his poison-gas mask. The poisonous gas continued to shoot out at him. He might be poisoned and even killed if he remained there.

At that critical juncture he gathered courage and strength from Chairman Mao's teaching: "This Army has the spirit of ever going forward. It will overcome all enemies but never be vanquished by them. No matter how difficult the circumstances are, so long as a single man remains alive, that man will go on fighting." A jet of foul-smelling hydrogen sulfide gas blew on his face through some fissure. All at once his head seemed to swell and he could not open his eyes. He had only one thought at that time, and it was: "Stop it! I must resolutely stop it!" Silently he recited Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice, overcome all difficulties and strive to win victory!" He firmly stuck to the opening and so successfully prevented a disaster.

The change in the spiritual aspect of the revolutionary teachers and students is also manifested in their inheritance and development of the revolutionary tradition of "self-reliance" and "struggle amid hardship" favored by Chairman Mao. When they started the factory project, they put up the factory building themselves, installed a 30 Kw power line, and learned by actual practice to be fitters, masons, welders, etc. When they needed a boiler, they made a crude one with oil drums. The existing

equipment of the factory is now worth more than ¥100,000. However, they have never asked the State for money, but set up the factory by completely relying on their own efforts and on the revolutionary spirit of fighting amid hardship and adversity, and began to turn out products.

The change in the spiritual aspect of the revolutionary teachers and students is further manifested in their daring to expose and struggle against selfishness, destroy selfishness and foster devotion to public interests, and voluntarily make revolution. While making zinc sulfide from zinc sulfate in the course of production, one of the young teachers solved a key technical problem, which made it possible to double the output. He thought that this was his own capital and would not let others onto the secret.

A master worker of the workers propaganda team realized that this was a manifestation of the individualistic idea of personal gain of "private ownership of knowledge" and "dependence on book-knowledge for a living" of intellectuals poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education. Seizing upon this living thought, the old master worker helped the young teacher to study Chairman Mao's brilliant work "The Three Constantly-Read Articles." As a result of the study, he recalled the following incident: Not long ago a worker employed at Sian Reagent Factory solved many difficult problems in production and accumulated highly valuable data, but the worker unreservedly made public his experience. The young teacher realized the noble quality of the working class that scorned personal fame and gain, and his own insignificance and shamefulness in trying to keep his knowledge to himself in pursuit of fame and gain. The more he thought about it, the more he realized that he had done something wrong to the great leader Chairman Mao and to the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

The following day he voluntarily struggled against self and repudiated revisionism, resolving to further cleanse himself of the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, go over to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers, wholeheartedly serve them and dedicate all his strength to socialist construction. Meanwhile, he made public the important data and knowledge of chemical experiments and technological processes which he had acquired during the past more than twenty years. Working together with the workers in production, he boldly made innovations and successfully modified a reaction boiler, meeting a pressing need in production and also saving money for the State.

The spiritual aspect of those intellectuals from the old society has also changed. One of the professors, who worked in the factory and who thought that there was no hope for him, often did not say a word at meetings but buried himself in his work.

In view of such a situation, the workers propaganda team set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to help him repeatedly study Chairman Mao's brilliant works, "On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "Speech at National Conference on Propaganda Work of the Chinese Communist

Party," and others. Through the study he realized that he was adding to his mistakes of the past by taking a negative attitude. The more he thought about it, the more he realized the seriousness of his bourgeois ideas which had to be utterly reformed, and that if he was to make revolution consciously, he must immediately change his erroneous attitude. He had disagreed with a certain basis in the designing of technological equipment for the production of sulfur dioxide, but had never voiced his disagreement. After his change of attitude, he discussed it at a meeting. The masses promptly confirmed this progressive attitude and commended him for it. He felt that so long as he consciously reformed his mind in the three major revolutionary movements and strove to serve the people, even a man like him would have a broad future.

2. It Helps the Carrying Out of Educational Revolution

In the past more than one year the revolutionary teachers and students of the Department of Chemistry have produced in their May 7 Chemical Factory a low-cost but high quality insecticide and two other products and created assets worth more than ¥90,000 for the State. Moreover, they have closely combined teaching-learning, scientific research, and production, carried out practice in educational revolution, and produced gratifying results.

Ever since they set up the factory, the revolutionary teachers and students of May 7 Chemical Factory, using Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of educational revolution as a weapon, have been severely criticizing the view that "colleges of science are special" and other revisionist humbug in close relation to reality. They realize that if they are to create a new-type science and engineering college, they must closely correlate their effort with the three major revolutionary movements and serve them. Guided by such thought, they have formed an investigation group and sent it deep into factories and rural villages to carry out extensive investigation and study.

In the course of investigation, the revolutionary teachers and students of the agricultural insecticide group came face to face with a disease that seriously jeopardized rice production. The masses called it "paddy disease." The poor and lower-middle peasants urgently needed an insecticide to prevent this disease. On the basis of intensive investigation, they listed the insecticide urgently needed by the poor and lower-middle peasants as an important item for scientific research and production. In this way scientific research and production were closely combined, and the old practice of old colleges of science of carrying out experiments and scientific research behind closed doors, where things tended to become more and more obscure and abstruse, was overcome.

Working without data, drawings, and equipment, but cherishing a lofty will to win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland, the revolutionary teachers and students of the agricultural

insecticide group began the work of trying to produce a specific insecticide for the disease. After repeated study and experiment for seven months, they found out a new technological process, solved the problem of the preparation and production of phenol sulfur (硫酚), an important raw material required for the production of the insecticide, and finally succeeded in producing the insecticide known by the name of K'o-wen-san.

Last year, the revolutionary teachers and students of the agricultural insecticide group, working in cooperation with relevant State agencies, used K'o-wen-san in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and eight other provinces and regions in an experiment to prevent and check the rice disease. The results show that where K'o-wen-san is used, there the rice would put forth more ears, the grains would be full, there are fewer empty grains, and the rate of increase in output is higher. The insecticide is proved to be a specific against the rice disease.

Facts have proved that combination of scientific research with production and application is a way to promote the close coordination of scientific research and industrial and agricultural production and accelerate their development.

The revolutionary teachers and students of May 7 Chemical Factory have also carried out reform in teaching with reference to the typical technological processes in scientific research and production. Here the teachers carry out scientific research while at the same time doing productive labor and teaching. Teaching is done in a flexible way.

For example, when the agricultural insecticide workshop was engaged in the study and production of K'o-wen-san, synthetic phenol sulfur was needed. The revolutionary teachers and students thereupon carried out teaching-learning with reference to the important technological process of the synthesis of phenol sulfur. The teachers first let the students observe the equipment and technological process for the production of phenol sulfur to gain some perceptual knowledge, then the students studied by themselves, made discussions, and took lessons both in the workshop and in the classroom on the basic principles and made of production of the synthesis of phenol sulfur, and finally the revolutionary teachers and students worked together in production, examining and consolidating the theoretical knowledge that was taught and learned. In this way the students have not only grasped the process of production of phenol sulfur, but also gained some insight into other problems of synthesis in organic chemistry. By means of this new method of teaching, the students can learn while doing labor, enabling them to learn practically, remember what they have learned firmly, and apply their knowledge flexibly.

There are three students of class 1970 who did not even know the formula for phenol sulfur when they first came to the agricultural insecticide workshop to synthesize phenol sulfur, because they had never learned organic chemistry before. The new method of teaching enabled them to grasp within a short space of time the basic principles and practical operation of the synthesis of phenol sulfur. Moreover, they were able to put forward a two-

point suggestion for improvement of the synthesis of phenol sulphur. Adoption of the suggestion has greatly reduced the cost of production of K'o-wen-san.

In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Textbooks must be thoroughly reformed," the revolutionary teachers and students of May 7 Chemical Factory also compiled and wrote textbooks with reference to the typical technological processes of typical products. For example, on the basis of previous production practice, the luminous powder workshop wrote some new teaching materials on "purification of inorganic masses," etc., with the typical technological process of the purification of zinc sulfate in the process of production of luminous powder as the principal content.

After repeated test teaching, the revolutionary teachers and students arrivedat the tentative conclusion that the texts have two advantages compared with the old textbooks:

(1) The new texts are closely related to production reality. Starting from production reality, students may learn some basic theoretical knowledge and then solve problems in production by applying the theoretical knowledge already learned. In this way, by repeatedly going from practice to theory and back from theory to practice, students are easily impressed and understand the texts better.

(2) The contents of the texts are less bulky but made more compact after deletion of unnecessary contents found in old textbooks. Solubility product of pH, which were repeated many times in old textbooks on inorganic chemistry, analytical chemistry, and physical chemistry, are basically grasped by the students after only 50 minutes of teaching.

Several Points of Understanding

(1) College-operated factories form an important integral part of socialist colleges, a battleground where revolutionary teachers and students may be tempered in labor and may remold their thinking. Therefore, a college-operated factory must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, firmly and unwaveringly bring proletarian politics to the fore, firmly uphold leadership by the working class, and establish a revolutionary leadership core which is linked with the masses and which is formed of representatives of the workers' propaganda team, the PLA, revolutionary cadres, and revolutionary teachers and students. It must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work in a school is for changing the students' way of thinking," place in the first position the organization of teachers and students for living study and application of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, persevere in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, intensively and enduringly develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and adopt all means to reform the world outlook of teachers and students and promote their ideological revolutionization.

(2) Operation of factories by colleges is a fundamental measure for the implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 directive" and the proletarian educational guideline, "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be combined with productive labor," and a means of rectifying the serious separation of old science colleges from reality. College-operated factories become a base for the "three-in-one combination" of teaching-learning, scientific research, and production. They facilitate the fostering of cultured laborers with socialist consciousness and thorough reform of the old content and old methods of teaching. Therefore, subject to the demands of "Be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and to the requirements of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the production items and selection of products in a college-operated factory should facilitate the linking of theory with reality, and the combining of teaching-learning with scientific research and production.

(3) College-operated factories must resolutely implement Chairman Mao's instructions: Rely on our own effort, fight amid hardship and adversity, and operate industrial factories by working hard and observing economy. Foreign methods and techniques may be used in conjunction with Chinese ones. Factories should be operated with whatever means available, however crude or simple they may be. Existing manpower, material resources and technical conditions of colleges should be utilized to the full to turn out products urgently needed by industry, agriculture and national defense and to create wealth for the State. The production tasks of college-operated factories must be incorporated in State plans, so that problems of supply, production and marketing may be rationally solved.

Investigation Group of:

Education Group of Political Work Unit of
Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee;
Worker-PLA Propaganda Team at Northwest
University;
Revolutionary Committee of Northwest
University; and
Our Own Correspondents.

* * *

QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

Party Committee of Hunan Rubber Factory Leads Workers To Carry Out the General Line of Socialist Construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1970)

> The Party committee of Hunan Rubber Factory teaches workers of the factory to heighten their sense of responsibility to the State and the people and coordinate quantity with quality in production, thus insuring fine quality and high output of products.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people," the Party committee of Hunan Rubber Factory teaches the workers and revolutionary cadres to carry out the general line of socialist construction in an all-round manner, to combine quantity and speed of production with quality and economy, and to guarantee fine quality and high yield of products.

During the socialist revolutionary emulation, the Party committee of this factory discovered that some cadres and workers one-sidedly ran after high output and neglected the improvement of quality of products. To help all to correctly handle the relationship between quantity and quality, the Party committee first organized the leading members of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "All products must not only be plentiful in quantity but also be fine in quality and be durable in use." They used the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to further criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacies of "putting production in the first position" and "putting profits in command," so that all really establish the overall viewpoint of holding themselves responsible to the country and the people and use ideological revolutionization to bring about fine quality and high yield.

At that moment, a class enemy hiding in the vulcanization and packing workshop took the chance to make trouble. Taking advantage of some workers' negligence of quality, this fellow intentionally degraded a batch of rubber shoes as rejects or inferior products. The Party committee immediately grasped this incident of class struggle and gave the workers and revolutionary workers education in the classes and the class struggle. This made all understand that whether they carried out the general line in an all-round manner or took the old road of "attaching greater importance to output than to quality" involved a struggle between the two classes, the two ideologies and the two lines.

With their class consciousness enhanced, they bore their problems in mind and studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a lively way and more consciously. The broad masses of workers took "complete" and "thoroughgoing" service for the people as the criterion and heightened the realization of fine quality and high output to the plane of the overall viewpoint of responsibility to the country and the people. They said:

"Our factory produced rubber shoes, rain shoes and rubber boots for use by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the miners and factory workers. If we improve their quality and make a pair of these shoes last as long as two pairs of ordinary rubber shoes, we shall be acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, 'Strictly practice economy,' and supporting the upsurge of industrial and agricultural production of the motherland and supporting the socialist revolution!"

To improve the quality of rubber shoes, the Party committee of Hunan Rubber Factory strengthened its organizational leadership. "Three-in-one" groups comprising leading cadres at various levels who were responsible for grasping production, old workers and technicians were set up at the top level of this factory and in various workshops to concretely solve various problems met in the course of improving quality and increasing quantity. The "three-in-one" group at the top level of this factory had technicians specially responsible for examining the quality. In various workshops and working groups, the workers participated in the examination of quality of products. In the soles workshop, once they discovered any products not up to the standard, the workers actively took them out and remade them until they were up to the required standard.

With regard to the reform of various regulations and systems and technological procedures, the Party committee of this factory stressed that the unreasonable regulations and systems must be destroyed and the reasonable ones retained or established. In a certain workshop, some people were held responsible for processing the shoe soles, so as to avoid different colors of the soles. Later, some leading cadres suggested abolishing the step of coloring and obtaining uniformity in color during vulcanization. But the workers showed by experiment that vulcanization could not solve the problem of difference in color of the shoe soles and that vulcanization affected the quality of the products. The factory's leadership immediately accepted the reasonable proposal of the workers and retained the step of coloring.

Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, many touching events of struggle for guaranteeing fine quality of products occurred in Hunan Rubber Factory.

An old worker of the shoe soles workshop went shopping on a Sunday and saw that the eyelets of a pair of rubber shoes displayed in the show window of a department store were below standard. He saw from the mark inside the shoes that these shoes were processed by the group to which he belonged.

When he attended work in the factory, he immediately reported the matter to the group and suggested paying attention to improving the quality.

Upon discovering any problem in quality, the workers of the examining and receiving group called on the workshop, group and leadership concerned and put forth sharp criticism. Sometimes, the workers put together all kinds of rubber shoes which were below standard and held an exhibition. Or they summed up the problems about these shoes and wrote big-character posters about them, so as to educate all cadres and workers. Their revolutionary spirit of holding themselves responsible to the country and the people won warm support from the Party committee and the workers of this factory.

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Steel Refinery of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company Turns Out More and Better Products

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1970)

(NCNA Shenyang) With the help of the support-the-Left personnel of the PLA, the revolutionary committee of the steel refinery of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company and the revolutionary workers show concern for the overall situation, strive to improve the quality of products and to turn out new varieties of products, and contribute toward the socialist construction of the motherland.

The steel refinery of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company supplies rolled steel to various parts of the country. With production developed continuously, the units in various localities which place orders with this refinery impose ever higher demands on the quality of its products. Some of these units even ask this refinery to mass-produce new-type rolled steel of different varieties and complex specifications. When receiving these new tasks, some leading members of this refinery once cherished departmentalist ideas, proceeded from the interests of their own units, place one-sided emphasis on the target of production, and failed to consider thoroughly, to make poor arrangements for and to tightly grasp the special demands put forward by customer units.

Upon discovering this problem, the support-the-Left personnel of the PLA promptly organized all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "We suggest paying attention to the situation as a whole," and, bearing in mind their actual thinking, to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "putting production in the first position" and "putting profits in command."

This made all understand that: Whether or not the quality and variety of products can meet the demands of the user units is a problem concerning the situation as a whole. If we confine our attention to the accomplishment of the production plan of our unit and do not consider the needs of the user units, we are neglecting the situation as a whole.

After that, whenever the interests of the part clashed with the interests of the whole, the revolutionary workers and the revolutionary cadres of this refinery would resolutely put the interests of the part subordinate to the interests of the whole. They actively accepted and strove to accomplish any task so far as it was needed by the user units and was advantageous to the country, even though the difficulties might be greater.

On one occasion, Harbin Bearing Plant wanted to produce a batch of ball bearings of a new type and asked the steel refinery of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company to promptly supply it with a kind of new product. This kind of new product involved high quality and complex specifications. With

the existing equipment and technical force, this refinery had great difficulty in turning out this kind of new product. Under these circumstances, they attached importance to the situation as a whole and boldly took up the task of turning out this kind of product.

To overcome difficulties in production, the leadership of this refinery organized a "three-in-one" experimental group with the old workers as its mainstay and with revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians taking part in it. They took the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide, fought arduously through day and night, made experiments repeatedly and eventually turned out this kind of new product in a short period of time. The articles made by Harbin Bearing Plant by means of this kind of new product were twice as durable as they were before, the efficiency of production rose by eight times, and the rate of utilization of rolled steel increased by 20 percent. What was more important, the fast production of this kind of new product promptly met the needs of socialist construction of the country.

Not long ago, this refinery actively accepted orders from local industries in seven provinces including Kansu, Fukien, and Heilungkiang. These areas needed a very small quantity of rolled steel, ranging from a few hundred kilograms to only a few dozen kilograms. The revolutionary workers of this refinery tried to squeeze time and to make arrangement by all possible means and successfully accomplished their task in a very short period of time, thus supporting local industrial construction in these areas.

To make its products more useful to the user units, this refinery also organized a "three-in-one" group comprising old workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians and periodically sent it to visit its customer units in various parts of the country and to extensively solicit opinions from them. It conscientiously improved its operational technology, so that the quality of its products improved continuously.

This refinery bears on the situation as a whole, correctly handles the relationship between the whole and the part and produces whatever the country needs, thus giving vigorous support for the socialist construction of the motherland.

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INDUSTRIAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Industrial Front in Canton Supports Agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1970)

> The revolutionary committees of industrial bureaus and corporation of Canton, having criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, have succeeded in making the factories under them produce machines, tools and other goods in support of agricultural production instead of chasing after profit.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the broad masses of revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres on the industrial front in Canton municipality give greater support to agriculture. They have succeeded in trial making a big number of agricultural machines and tools and turned out many more varieties of products in aid of agriculture. They have made remarkable achievements in supporting agriculture.

In the past, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents wildly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running an enterprise by "putting profits in command" and "putting production value in the first position." As a result, the industrial departments in Canton were unable to shift its work to the path of serving agriculture, produced few agricultural machines and tools, turned out products at high cost and of low quality, and confined their attention to production without rendering service of maintenance of their products.

To thoroughly change this state of affairs, Canton municipal revolutionary committee called a special meeting to discuss the giving of support to agriculture by industry. It vigorously urged the leaders at various levels to increase their understanding on the giving of support to agriculture and asked the industrial departments to grasp the giving of support to agriculture as if it were a matter of fundamental importance and a matter of orientation.

Immediately after that, the revolutionary committees of various bureaus, companies and factories on the industrial front in the whole municipality unanimously set up special Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to discuss the giving of support to agriculture by industry and carried out revolutionary mass criticism. They conscientiously studied the general directive of developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" as put forth by Chairman Mao, and studied Chairman Mao's teachings about the giving of support to agriculture by

industry and the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. They organized the broad masses of revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres to take the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon and, bearing in mind the actual situation of giving of support to agriculture by their units, to relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to eliminate the pernicious influence of such revisionist fallacies as "putting profits in command" and "putting production value in the first position."

In the course of revolutionary mass criticism, comrades of the mechanical and electrical departments profoundly criticized the erroneous ideas that "a big chicken does not eat broken rice" and "greater importance should be attached to standard machines and tools than to agricultural machines; greater importance should be attached to making than to maintenance of machines; greater importance should be attached to the main body of the machine than to machine parts." During the revolutionary mass criticism, many factories producing daily necessities under the departments of light industry overcame the erroneous idea that "supporting agriculture has nothing to do with me" and were determined to take the giving of support to agriculture as their duty and contributed forces toward supporting agriculture.

With their thinking enhanced, the broad masses of revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres worked up tremendous political fervor and gathered earth-shaking revolutionary vigor in supporting agriculture. Many units conscientiously investigated the characteristics of the rural areas in Kwangtung and actively designed and produced agricultural machines and tools suited to the characteristics of the rural areas in Kwangtung and needed in agricultural production. After making profound investigations and repeated experiments, Kwangtung Tractor Plant and Canton Tractor Plant succeeded in trial making the small, handy and easily-wheeled tractor, the wheel-type Red Guard Brand--Model 40, which was useful for farming and transportation in paddy fields and dry land in South China. The revolutionary committee of Canton Tractor Plant also organized "three-in-one" remolding groups, which went separately to the communes, brigades and production teams in Ts'unghua, Huahsien and other localities to extensively solicit opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants on this tractor, so as to promptly improve it and to continuously heighten its quality.

Canton No. 1 Machine Building Plant cooperated with some machine building plants in the suburban areas and succeeded in trial making and mass-producing the hand-pushed type tractor. After making profound investigations, Canton Bicycle Plant designed and made the Kapok Brand heavy-duty bicycle which was useful for transportation in rural areas in South China and could carry a load of up to 200 kilograms. Many factories vigorously designed, trial made and produced semi-mechanized agricultural machines and tools.

On the eve of the National Day last year, Sanyuan Blacksmiths and Carpenters' Cooperative succeeded in trial making a power direct seeder, lightening the peasants' manual labor and greatly heightening the efficiency of labor. The barrow produced by Canton Carts Factory by means of the chassis of a cart is handy and durable, easy to service, capable of carrying a load of 700 catties and useful on the plain and in hilly areas. It is deeply welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

While supporting agriculture, some industrial enterprises in Canton earnestly changed their former tendency of attaching greater importance to the main body of the machine than to machine parts. They mass-produced the parts of such machines as cars, tractors, diesel engines and water pumps and supplied them to the countryside. The broad masses of revolutionary workers also paid full attention to the maintenance of agricultural machines.

Kwangtung Tractor Plant specially set up an agricultural machine repair group, which readily repaired the agricultural machines sent by the peasants for repair. The No. 2 Bureau of Light Industry also set up 61 repair service posts in the suburban factories and communes, forming ties directly with the neighboring production brigades, and enthusiastically repairing farm tools for the poor and lower-middle peasants and training a technical backbone force for them. It also sent a repair group to go to the villages to repair the farm tools. In the first quarter of last year alone, this group visited the villages more than 560 times and repaired close to 6,000 agricultural machines and tools.

In the course of supporting agriculture, the broad revolutionary masses obeyed Chairman Mao's great teachings about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and, without asking the State for money, manpower and equipment, vigorously carried out technical innovation to solve the problems of shortage in manpower and equipment. Canton Plastics No. 4 Plant only produced daily necessities in the past. Last year, it boldly took the task of producing fishing line. At first, some people said: "Production of fishing line requires higher technical skills. Can we do this job with such crude and simple equipment like ours?" Some others suggested asking money and equipment from the State. The broad masses of workers replied: "For the sake of supporting fishery and defeating imperialism, revisionism and counter-revolution and although our conditions of production are relatively poor at present, we can overcome all difficulties as long as we are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought!" They on the one hand utilized and renovated the crude and simple equipment they already had and, on the other hand, worked with their own hands to make new, indigenous and simple equipment. They built ten machines for making fishing line, so that production of fishing line started quickly. They also vigorously initiated a mass movement of technical innovation. They made innovations in more than 30 items of work and solved the problem of shortage of manpower, thus making quick development in the production of fishing line.

Inspired by the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress," the broad masses of revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres on the industrial front in Canton carry out production with greater, faster, better and more economical results and have turned out various kinds of products for supporting agriculture, thus giving vigorous support for the new upsurge of agricultural production in the whole province.

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PLA

Heroic PLA Air Force Squadron Fosters Revolutionary Spirit of Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1970)

armed with mao tsetung thought, a heroic p.l.a. air force squadron has consciously fostered the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in carrying out its fighting tasks, thus constantly making contributions to defending the country's air space.

eleven comrades in the squadron have had the honour of being received by chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao. the squadron has been cited as a "four-good squadron" for consecutive eight years and has also been awarded the order of merit, first class.

air force hero tu feng-jui belonged to the squadron when he died. vice-chairman lin praised him in 1959 by writing this inscription: "learn from comrade tu feng-jui's brave and tenacious style of fighting."

loyal to the motherland and the people, tu feng-jui eleven years ago bravely flew his jet fighter into the midst of a group of enemy planes and shot down two of them, thus adding an epic chapter to the annals of the deeds of the p.l.a. airmen.

since tu feng-jui died a hero's death in that fighting mission, his comrades-in-arms have carried forward his marvellous style of fighting.

the squadron was once assigned the task of trying out a newly built airfield. not only was it the rainy season, but the new airfield was surrounded by high mountains. with insufficient data, it was difficult for high-speed jet fighters to open up a flight which landed at this airfield.

however, the heroic airmen who are armed with mao tsetung thought said: "so long as the revolution requires it, we'll go all out to overcome all danger and difficulty and fulfil our mission."

the weather suddenly worsened as the planes neared the new airfield. rolling dark clouds blanketed the field and visibility was very bad because of heavy fog. the airmen could easily crash into the mountains.

should they return to where they had taken off? no. the airmen drew infinite courage and strength from chairman mao's teachings and vice-chairman lin's inscription. they told themselves that difficulty and danger gave them a good opportunity to foster a brave and tenacious style of fighting by making exacting demands on themselves. commanded by the lead plane, they broke through the thick clouds, located the airfield and carried out their mission with flying colours.

another time, huan shu-lin, the squadron's first leader and tu feng-jui's comrade-in-arms, and the other airmen in the squadron were transferred to a distant airfield. flight conditions were very difficult and complicated, and

there were only a few ground markings over the flight of several thousand kilometres. as they approached the field after a day's tiring flight, the weather suddenly changed. a strong wind was blowing and the clouds were more than 9,000 metres thick. visibility was extremely poor and there were high mountains as they flew towards their destination.

confronted by these difficulties, huan shu-lin took the lead and at the same time urged his comrades on with chairman mao's teaching that "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield". guided by the invincible mao tsetung thought, huan shu-lin and his comrades-in-arms displayed their fighting style of bravery and tenacity and successfully carried out their task.

the comrades in the air squadron keep chairman mao's teaching "the people's liberation army is always a fighting force" in mind, and conscientiously train themselves to have a fighting style of bravery and tenacity.

on bitter winter days when a piercing wind is blowing, they go for in a "political field exercise" in the rural areas where they take part in physical labour and temper themselves in the fighting will of enduring hardship and persevering in any task.

while on duty in the hot summer, though they are soaked in sweat and have prickly heat, they persist in wearing their anti-g suits from morning till night in order to train themselves in the courageous spirit of being vigilant at all times and being sure to destroy any enemy intruder.

once, squadron commander chen ching-luan led the airmen to a place to carry out an assignment in the heat of summer. the sudden change in environment and weather made many comrades unable to eat or sleep. chen ching-luan, who had been a farm labourer for a landlord from childhood, profoundly understood that enduring hardship today was for the purpose of defending the socialist motherland and enabling the people not to suffer again. so he led the airmen in reading aloud our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "for the communist party and red army no such things as are commonly called difficulties exist; they can overcome the greatest difficulty. the red army is invincible anywhere in the world."

wearing their anti-g suits and carrying their flying kits under the blazing sun, they strenuously trained themselves in a long-distance run on the scorching runway. at noon, the sweltering cockpit was like an oven, but they deliberately chose this moment to train themselves there to master the highest skills. they said: "only by enduring hardship in time of peace can we pass the hardest test in war. we will willingly endure any hardship in the world to guarantee that the chinese people never suffer again."

the slogans "always remain loyal to chairman mao" and "resolutely wipe out all invaders" are the concentrated expression of their proletarian political consciousness and the source of their strength in making every conscientious effort to temper themselves. former squadron leader shang chien-kung was a fighter in the ground force during the war of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea. he witnessed the atrocities of u.s. air pirates wantonly killing korean people. he often said: "i'll never forget the

sanguinary crimes of the u.s. imperialists. i'll defend the air space of the motherland by flying a fighter plane to punish the air pirates."

when four u.s.-chiang bandit gang planes, so-called "trump cards", intruded into the air over the mainland to engage in harassment and sabotage, shang chien-kung immediately took off to intercept them. as soon as he received the order, he swooped down upon the enemy planes and they turned tail and fled.

in april, 1969, squadron leader chen ching-tuan who had been awarded the order of merit, first class, was received as the representative of the squadron by our great leader chairman mao and vice-chairman lin. words could not express how he felt. greatly stirred, he wrote this pledge in his diary: "i'll be loyal to chairman mao forever. i may shed my blood in the sky, but my will is unshakable".

to implement chairman mao's latest instruction "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'" and improve the squadron's style of bravery and tenacity in fighting, chen ching-tuan started a mao tsetung thought study class as soon as he got back to his comrades. the airmen went to factories and rural people's communes -- the forefront of class struggle. this strengthened their determination to continue the revolution.

new progresses in ideological revolutionization stimulated their style of brave and tenacious fighting, and an even more vigorous spirit prevailed in the whole squadron. veteran pilots became even braver. inexperienced new flyers matured quickly in training. in his first air battle, little chiang came up against several enemy planes. burning with hatred, he acted just like tu feng-jui and headed straight for them. the enemy planes fled in fright. the comrades are all proud of this new pilot for his bravery.

keeping the whole globe in view on stepping into the great 1970's, the heroic squadron is looking ahead to the future with militant enthusiasm. again and again it studies our great leader chairman mao's important instruction: "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation"

the airmen are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, closely unite around the party central committee with chairman mao as the leader and with vice-chairman lin as the deputy leader, develop the glorious revolutionary tradition of the p.l.a., and be ready at all times to win new merits in defence of the great socialist motherland.

PHILOSOPHY FOR WORKERS

Veteran Worker's Article on How He Studies and Applies Philosophy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1970)

how a veteran worker studies philosophy and uses it well is described in an article in the "people's daily". the article written by li chang-mao of the tientsin no. 2 woollen mill reads in part as follows:

i began to study philosophy in 1958. at first i had the feeling that only highly educated people were qualified to study it. people like me with little education would only be confused. but once i started studying, i found philosophy was not mysterious.

why is this? chairman mao's philosophical thinking has class nature. it is working class philosophy. the essentials of philosophy stem from practice and we workers live in the midst of practice in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. provided we study philosophy in the light of practice, we can understand it and study it well.

linking study with practice, once i learned a point i would apply it and very soon this study and application produced good results. i was at that time in charge of the roving workshop in the mill. subjectively, i wanted to do good work. but there were times when what i did caused complaints, and i was unhappy because my well-intentioned efforts failed to produce the expected results. after i studied philosophy, i began to understand that contradictions existed objectively and the main reason why i failed to do good work was because subjectively i failed to meet the objective needs and that my method of thinking was not right. later, proceeding from a rectification of my method of thinking, my work got better and the results improved. when i faced a problem after that, so long as i applied relevant theories from chairman mao's works in dealing with it, i would become enlightened and fortified by a guiding principle. i realized later that this was study in the spirit of from practice to theory and then back to practice again, and that that was why i could apply what i had learned and why this study led to quick results.

of course, there were twists and turns and negative lessons in my study of philosophy.

when yang hsien-chen, a renegade and agent of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in the field of philosophy, saw that we workers were getting good results from studying philosophy, he came to tientsin and slandered us, saying that what we workers studied "was not philosophy" but "nonsense". later, the former municipal party committee sent some of the workers to its party school for what it called "systematic elevation" of the level of study. i studied there for three months.

the study began with 17th and 18th century philosophy and lectures on hegel and feuerbach. all day long we studied so-called theories from bulky volumes. philosophy, which is full of life, became dead dogma which i could never memorize.

i was frustrated and could not eat or sleep well. the more i studied, the more confused i felt and the more discouraged i became.

i realized from these positive and negative lessons that when we study philosophy we must study chairman mao's brilliant philosophical works. this is the most fundamental and essential and can best solve our problems.

it seems that what to study and how to study are the contents and methods of study. in essence this reflects the struggle between the two lines.

our great leader chairman mao said: "in order to have a real grasp of marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants."

to study chairman mao's brilliant philosophical thinking well by linking it up with practice is the only correct road for the working class to study philosophy. but yang hsien-chen and company slandered the workers, saying we did not understand philosophy and what we studied "was not philosophy". what he said was utter nonsense. they plotted to undermine the movement of workers studying philosophy and attempted to divorce theory from practice as a means to prevent the workers from grasping mao tsetung thought.

at the end of 1961 i was transferred to the machine maintenance section. at first i did not know how to work there. so i studied chairman mao's teachings concerning investigation and study and, with comrades of the section, examined all of the mill's machines and analyzed our technical level and the main causes affecting output and quality. then, in the light of chairman mao's teaching on grasping the principal contradictions we found the three key problems concerning output and quality and organized three campaigns to concentrate our forces to fight a war of annihilation. in about one year we solved the problems of the boiler pumps and the machine parts and how to do the job of overhauling the machines. then we gained the initiative and avoided passivity.

chairman mao's philosophical thinking is the world outlook of the proletariat. in studying it we must first link it up with our own thinking, remould our ideology and find out where our thinking lags behind in the light of mao tsetung thought. chairman mao pointed out: "it is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work. on its part, the working class should always raise its political consciousness in the course of struggle."

this is a most incisive dialectics. when i first joined a workers' propaganda team i had some selfish thoughts. with this problem in mind, i fought self-interest and criticized revisionism and strengthened my confidence in letting mao tsetung thought dominate all positions.

during this stage of study i realized that if i regarded myself as a target of revolution as well as an integral part of the revolutionary force, then under the new conditions i could keep up by enthusiasm for continuing the revolution and correctly handle the relations between changing the subjective world and changing the objective world, so as to in the end change the objective world for the better.

i was asked this question by some worker comrades: we study the three constantly read articles to grasp mao tsetung thought. why is it necessary to study philosophy?

my understanding is that chairman mao's philosophical writings are the sharpest weapon for us to recognize and change the world. the three constantly read articles and the philosophical works all deal with the proletarian world outlook. the three constantly read articles centre on "devotion to public interests", the core of the proletarian world outlook. only when one has fostered the thinking of whole-heartedly serving the people can one truly understand the revolutionary philosophy of dialectical materialism. and if we study the philosophical works "on practice" and "on contradiction", we shall deepen our understanding of the three constantly read articles. taking the article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" as an example, the more i studied it the more i felt that what chairman mao says in this article is the thoroughgoing spirit of a materialist. in its original, "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" is a myth. but chairman mao uses it as excellent material for studying materialism. it deals with a pair of opposites, the "mountain" and the "man". a mountain is matter and man is matter too. but a mountain is inanimate while man is a living being. moreover, man thinks and has his subjective initiative. no matter how big it is, a mountain is inanimate. however, generation after generation, man goes on to infinity. imperialism and social-imperialism today are both like the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism which lay like a dead weight on us in the past. they are on the decline. we the working class are the most advanced class and mao tsetung thought is the thought of the most advanced class. as soon as we the working class have grasped mao tsetung thought, there is no difficulty in the world which can not be overcome and no enemy who can deter us.

since liberation, under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, we workers all have soaring enthusiasm. but how to give this full play? first of all, we must remould our subjective world. by studying and applying the three constantly read articles in a living way, we can understand why we live and why we make revolution and we can strengthen our determination to surmount every difficulty to win victory. by studying and applying chairman mao's philosophical thinking in a living way, we not only dare to make revolution but are also good at making revolution and know the theory and method of making revolution. we shall be neither discouraged when we meet with difficulties, nor arrogant when we make achievements. we shall always continue to make revolution.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

South China Region Builds Many Small Power Stations

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 23, 1970)

poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, have built many small hydro-electric power stations in the rural areas by relying on themselves under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the region has so far built over 2,300 such power stations. their aggregate generating capacity is more than double that before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this promotes the development of agriculture, side-line production, local industries and the radio broadcasting network.

radio rediffusion networks have been set up in many rural people's communes, with loudspeakers in production brigades and teams, for the dissemination of mao tsetung thought. this has helped the vigorous development of the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

helped by the new power stations, many counties, communes and production brigades have extended their irrigated acreage and built small farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement and other plants. electricity is also used to mechanize or semi-mechanize the processing of farm produce, such as threshing, husking and sugar-refining. electric lamps have replaced pine wood and bamboo torches for lighting in remote mountain villages.

mountainous kwangsi, crisscrossed by rivers and streams, has rich water resources to generate electricity. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and peddled such absurdities as the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and "let specialists run the power industry". this dampened the enthusiasm of the masses in building power stations and for a time slowed down the development of small hydro-electric power stations.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and greatly enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. with soaring enthusiasm, they have unfolded a widespread movement to build rural power stations.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Congo (B) Minister Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jan. 23, 1970)

jacques bouiti, minister of public health and social affairs of the people's republic of the congo received yesterday morning the chinese medical team which arrived here recently.

at the reception, bouiti first of all expressed welcome to the chinese medical team. he said: imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the chinese doctors will certainly surmount all difficulties to work for the well-being of the congolese people who hold the chinese people in high esteem.

bouiti expressed the belief that the chinese doctors and the congolese medical personnel will surely help each other and further strengthen their friendship and cooperation.

lien tien-chun, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in the people's republic of the congo was present at the reception.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Banquet to Mark 20th Anniversary of Vietnam-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1970)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to the people's republic of china, gave a banquet here this evening in warm celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, were present at the banquet.

ambassador ngo thuyen and han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, spoke at the banquet. they expressed the wish that the militant friendship between the people of the two countries would continue to grow in scope and strength.

ambassador ngo thuyen pointed out that the vietnamese people, who had already won tremendous victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, were fighting tenaciously with a determination to win complete victory. he said: "the entire party, army and people of viet nam are resolved to carry out the sacred call of our

respected and beloved president ho chi minh: 'so long as there remains a single aggressor on our land, we still must fight on to sweep him away'."

the ambassador said: "everyone of the vietnamese people bears in mind chairman mao's celebrated statement: 'the 700 million chinese people are the powerful backing of the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area.' the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam sincerely thank the chinese people, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and respected and beloved chairman mao for the tremendous and valuable support and aid they have given to the vietnamese people."

in his speech, vice-minister han nien-lung said that in their protracted struggle against imperialism, the people of china and viet nam had always supported and encouraged each other and forged a profound friendship. "this friendship based on proletarian internationalism is time-tested. the conspiratorial activities of imperialism and social-imperialism to sabotage the friendship between china and viet nam is bound to end in ignominious defeat", he said.

he pointed out that the heroic vietnamese people had won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. u.s. imperialism was playing its counter-revolutionary dual tactics with redoubled efforts in a vain attempt to avert its defeat and get out of its predicament at home and abroad.

han nien-lung expressed the conviction that abiding by president ho chi minh's behest and by upholding the banner of "determined to fight and to win" and persevering in protracted war, the vietnamese people who had stood the test of prolonged revolutionary wars would certainly be able to smash all the plots of u.s. imperialism and win final victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said that the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought and steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution would, as always, resolutely support and aid the fraternal vietnamese people in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned, including li chiang, wu teh, hsiao ching-kuang, fang yi, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, shen chien, yang yu-heng, hsien huai-teh, kuo lu, mei sheng-wei and ting hsi-lin.

huynh ann, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam, was also present.

THAILAND

Thanom Clique Condemned for Suppressing People in Thailand-Malayan Border Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in an article on january 21 denounced the reactionary thanom clique of thailand for its collusion with the puppet rahman-razak clique in suppressing the people inhabited in the thailand-malayan border areas.

the article said that instigated by u.s. imperialism and in coordination with the rahman-razak clique the reactionary thanom clique frantically attacked the malayan national liberation army active in the border areas and the broad masses of people there. between mid-october and december, 1969, apart from their two meetings with the military and administrative bigwigs of the rahman-razak clique in songkhla and bangkok, the reactionaries of thailand also took the opportunity of the a.s.e.a.n. meeting in malaya to engineer new plots to persecute the people of various nationalities in malayan-thailand border areas.

it said that the reactionary thanom clique had long ago dispatched aircraft and marines to malayan-thailand border areas, acting as an accomplice of the rahman-razak clique. beginning on october 5, 1969, the thanom clique even sent the thai police and troops to the border area in kelantan for a "mopping-up" operation. on october 18, 1969, its air force again took part directly in the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operation carried out by the rahman-razak clique in grik and kroh, north perak. early this year, the thailand reactionaries sent out a number of special agents who, led by u.s. imperialist advisers, went to kuala lumpur to study so-called "psychological warfare" and to plot for new persecution against the revolutionary people of the border areas. in the past few days, the reactionary thanom clique clamoured that the masses of rural inhabitants on the thailand side of the malayan-thailand border would be herded into concentration camps.

the article pointed out, "the criminal activities of the thailand reactionaries testified that they are willing servants of u.s. and british imperialism and that they are attempting to further drive thailand youth to serve as cannon-fodder for the rahman-razak clique and to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the clique."

the article said: "the malayan national liberation army is a heroic army long tested in the raging flames of revolutionary war. for more than 20 years, this heroic army of the people has time and again smashed the counter-revolutionary 'suppression and encirclement' operations carried out by british imperialism and the rahman-razak clique with the close coordination of the reactionaries of thailand, and this army has been growing stronger and stronger in the course of the war. in the past year, despite the fact that the rahman-razak clique and the thailand reactionaries launched many joint attacks, the malayan national liberation army has grown in strength, dealing head-on blows at the enemy and scoring brilliant victories."

the article said: "the national liberation army also went deep into so-called 'safety' zones of the rahman-razak clique to attack the enemy's convoys of military vehicles, destroy highways and steel bridges and launch surprise attacks on police stations, thus dealing heavier and heavier blows at the rahman-razak clique militarily, economically and politically."

in conclusion, the article said: the reactionaries of thailand who rely on u.s. "aid" to linger out their own life can never save the rahman-razak clique from its doom. no matter how they collude and work hand in glove, they can in no way escape punishment under the iron fists of the heroic malayan national liberation army and the revolutionary people of the base areas and the guerrilla areas. what is in store for them is no other than a shameful ending.

Thailand People's Liberation Army Wins New Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1970)

the patriotic army and people of thailand, fighting courageously in phisanulok, petchabun, nakorn srithamarat and nan provinces, have launched frequent attacks on the enemy and won fresh victories, according to the "voice of the people of thailand" radio.

on december 17 last, the people's liberation army of thailand, with the close coordination of the people in the ban ba hya village area, nakorn thai district, phisanulok province, laid traps and ambushed a patrol of the u.s.-thanom clique, killing or wounding five enemy men. on december 20, the people's liberation army wiped more than ten enemy troops in an ambush near the enemy barracks in this village.

on january 16, the people's liberation army and people in chawang district, srithamarat province, south thailand, valiantly ambushed a military vehicle of the u.s.-thanom clique and wounded three enemy soldiers.

recently, the armed forces and people wiped out ten enemy troops in two ambushes near a village in nan province, north thailand.

the people's liberation army and people recently had many engagements with the reactionary troops and police of the u.s.-thanom clique and dealt fresh blows at the enemy in phatalung province of the southern region and in nakorn phanom, udorn, ubol and sakol nakorn provinces of the northeastern region of thailand.

Thailand People's Radio Acclaims Rapid Development of People's Armed Forces in South Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in an article broadcast yesterday acclaimed the rapid development of the people's armed forces in south thailand.

the article said: "under the leadership of the communist party of thailand, the people's liberation army and people of south thailand, after the splendid victories they scored in the past year, are now advancing proudly along the glorious road of armed struggle, and are, together with the people's liberation army and people of the whole country, striking more fiercely at the u.s.-thanom clique so as to make new and greater achievements in the revolutionary cause of liberating the country and people."

it said: "as a result of the thailand liberation army doing propaganda work among the masses, organizing and arming them and setting up revolutionary political power on a more extensive scale, the revolutionary situation in the south has developed rapidly. the victory and development of the people's armed struggle in the south is like another dagger plunged into the heart of the u.s.-thanom clique. this clique has cried out in agony that 'situation in the south is serious' and 'the south is in flames', yes, the flames of people's war are raging in south thailand lighting up the road of the liberation of the people. this has brought exhilaration to the people and won their cheers. only the handful of scoundrels of the u.s.-thanom clique who are hostile to the people tremble with fear in face of the raging fire of people's war."

it went on: after all the 'suppression and encirclement' schemes, big and small, were shattered by the people's liberation army and people in the south, the u.s.-thanom clique declared "martial law" there, in a vain attempt to reinforce its barbarous and atrocious rule to stamp out the roaring flames of people's war. the thanom clique also colludes with the "malaysian" rahman puppet clique to suppress the people in the southern border area. the u.s.-thanom clique's wanton suppression of the people is only another struggle of this clique acting like a cornered dog which tries to jump over a high wall and is nothing of import.

it said: the u.s.-thanom clique has failed to defeat the people's liberation army and people in the south by brutal military suppression in the past and it is certainly impossible for the clique to do so now and in the future. instead, it will meet with fiercer counter-attacks and receive more severe punishment. all the deceitful schemes of the u.s.-thanom clique have not, cannot and will not deceive the people in the south but will merely be further exposed and discredited.

it concluded: "victories and development of the people's armed struggle in south thailand have given great encouragement and help to the people's armed struggle in other parts of the country. the patriotic army and people in various places of thailand will also support the people's armed struggle in the south with their own fighting. supported by the people of the whole country, the people's liberation army and people in the south will win still greater victories.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CAPITALIST TENDENCIES

Revolutionary Committee of A Brigade in Shantung Leads Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants To Criticize Tendency Toward Capitalism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1970)

> There seems to be widespread tendencies among peasants to stick to Liu Shao-ch'i's policy of material incentive and such "revisionist black goods," as is evident from the two following reports, which claim that these tendencies are now curbed by the local revolutionary committee.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Tsinan, January 17) Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Capitalism will assuredly occupy the positions in the countryside if socialism does not do so," the revolutionary committee of T'ienk'ou brigade, T'ienk'ou commune, Lin-i hsien, Shantung Province, takes the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the leading factor and leads commune members to criticize continuously the tendency toward capitalism and systematically overcome the erosion and sabotage by the bourgeoisie, thus further consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, T'ienk'ou brigade was a poor brigade in a calamity-stricken area which "had to be supplied with grain and to depend on loans for production and on cash relief." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade's revolutionary committee led the poor and lower-middle peasants to relentlessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods, such as "san-tzu i-pao" and

"four big freedom," peddled by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. They resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war." Subsequently, they reaped a good harvest in agricultural production and changed the poor and backward outlook of the brigade.

Under the excellent situation in revolution and production, some leading members and some of the masses of this brigade thought that everything was in peace and they were unguarded ideologically. They relaxed revolutionary vigilance, thinking that "they now have power in hand and grain in the warehouse, while the class enemies are like tadpoles in the ditch and can do no harm." At that moment, a handful of class enemies who had hidden themselves in gloomy corners fanned evil winds and kindled evil fires, in a vain attempt to incite some people to give up agriculture and take up commerce instead, so as to sabotage collective production.

This state of affairs roused the vigilance of the brigade revolutionary committee. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory," and understood more clearly that never for a moment should class struggle be slackened.

For this reason, they immediately set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought special study class to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle." They organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's theories about the class struggle, to expose extensively the danger brought by the idea of "giving up agriculture and taking up commerce instead" and to criticize relentlessly Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle."

Through study, all overcame their lethargy and strengthened their concept of class struggle. They denounced the class enemies verbally and in writing and carried out revolutionary mass criticism against the tendency toward capitalism promoted by the class enemies, thus quickly checking the evil wind of "giving up agriculture and taking up commerce instead" and further consolidating the socialist collective economy. The poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "Mao Tse-tung's thought throws light into our minds. The socialist road broadens as we go on."

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "A commander's correct plans stem from his correct decisions, his correct decisions stem from his correct judgments, and his correct judgments from a thorough and necessary reconnaissance and from pondering on and piecing together the data of various kinds gathered through reconnaissance."

The revolutionary committee of T'ienk'ou brigade also held "meetings to analyze the situation of the class struggle," so as to promptly and accurately grasp the new trends of the class struggle, to effectively overcome the erosion and violations by the bourgeoisie and to defend the socialist collective economy. Participating in the meetings were members of the leading

group of the brigade and old Party members and representatives of old poor peasants. These meetings were held periodically. The participants on the one hand studied Chairman Mao's teachings about the class struggle and, on the other hand, put on the table the new trends of the class enemies and the new situation of the class struggle, so as to decide in good time the tasks of the struggle against the enemies and the tasks of the revolutionary mass criticism and to nip the tendency toward capitalism in its bud.

Last year, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of this brigade fought against Nature and reaped a bumper harvest. After reaping this bumper harvest, a violent struggle was unfolded between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines over the question of allotments. The poor and lower-middle peasants suggested making unified planning with due consideration for all parties concerned and making all-round arrangements and correctly handling the relationship among the State, the collective and the individual. But the class enemies fanned the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism and incited the masses to demand "keeping less in reserve and allotting more; eating more and using more."

In view of this state of affairs, the brigade revolutionary committee immediately set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and led the commune members to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "In handling the problem of allotment, we must pay simultaneous attention to the interests of the State, the collective and the individual," and mobilized the masses to vigorously lift the lid of the class struggle on the question of allotment in this brigade. They ran the study classes as "recall past bitterness" meetings and "criticism and repudiation" meetings, so that the commune members learned an impressive lesson on the struggle between the two roads and quickly defeated the evil wind of economism. Last year, the whole brigade sold more than 240,000 catties of surplus grain and 100,000 catties of cotton to the State, overfulfilling the State plan.

The revolutionary committee of this brigade decided the content of the criticism in accordance with the different expressions of the tendency toward capitalism in different seasons, so that the revolutionary mass criticism in the sphere of economy always remained fresh and developed continuously in depth. When drawing up plans of agricultural production, they emphatically criticized the tendency toward capitalism expressed by the ideas of "putting money in command" and "attaching greater importance to side-occupation than to agriculture" and perseveringly implemented the guideline of taking grain as the leading factor. During the busy seasons, they criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "material incentive" and "putting wage points in command" and perseveringly put the proletarian politics in command. During the allotment, they criticized the capitalist ideas of "allotting everything, eating everything and using everything" and persisted in making unified planning with due consideration for all parties concerned and making all-round arrangements. In the time of natural disaster, they criticized "san-tzu i-pao" and the

"four big freedoms" and perseveringly learned from Tachai in agriculture and took the socialist road.

After penetratingly criticizing the tendency toward capitalism, the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade realized that the bourgeois "self" was the soil on which the tendency toward capitalism grew, and that they must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a better way and in a living way and consciously destroy the self and foster devotion to the public and transform their world outlook in order to completely eliminate the growth of the tendency toward capitalism. Therefore, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole brigade put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position in all work. They set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in all families and called "discussion-and-application" meetings at all levels and continuously fought self and criticized revisionism.

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A Brigade in Kiangsu Relentlessly Criticizes Tendency Toward Capitalism and Continuously Strengthens Collective Economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1970)

(Our dispatch) The poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres of Tungch'iao commune, Wu hsien, Kiangsu Province, firmly implement Chairman Mao's great directives about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," relentlessly criticize the tendency toward capitalism, continuously develop and strengthen the collective economy and completely change the former situation of depending on the State for loans to till the land, thus attaining self-sufficiency in capital funds for agriculture in each production team. They have purchased a number of draft cattle, farming boats, water pumps, powered threshers, hand-pushed tractors, and built nine powered irrigation stations. This gives a great impetus to the development of agricultural production.

Tungch'iao commune is a grain-producing area. Under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "putting economy in command" and "material incentives" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, although bumper harvests were reaped in agriculture in years in succession before 1964, yet the collective economy did not develop quickly, capital funds for agriculture were not accumulated through self-reliance, and the State was still depended upon for investing large amounts of loans in agriculture.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tungch'iao commune obeyed Chairman Mao's great teaching, "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts," and took Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon to relentlessly criticize "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and to relentlessly criticize the fallacy of "depending on loans for carrying out production" spread by the class enemies. They perseveringly took agriculture as the mainstay and sustained agriculture by side-productions, struggled against the tendency toward capitalism manifested by the replacement of agriculture with side-production, and put the side-productions into the orbit of the collective economy, thus strengthening the collective economy.

The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "We poor and lower-middle peasants are the most obedient to Chairman Mao's sayings. We must take the road of accumulating capital funds for agriculture self-reliantly. We must correctly handle the relationship among the State, the collective and the individual, and we must not take care of ourselves alone. Where do we get the capital funds? We must depend on the collective for accumulating a greater capital. We must not depend on aid and delay the socialist construction!"

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "In handling the problem of allotment, we must pay simultaneous attention to the interests of the State, the collective and the individual," the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tung-ch'iao commune perseveringly followed the Party's policy of allotment, resolutely resisted the intervention by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, persisted in the policy of making up for poor harvests in years of rich harvests, and kept appropriately more grain in reserve, so that the collective accumulation redoubled and many of the production teams realized self-sufficiency in the capital funds for agriculture. In the No. 14 production team of Chiaokeng brigade, production decreased in 1968 because of insect pests,but the poor and lower-middle peasants were willing to appropriate less cash to themselves, so as to reserve enough capital funds for the collective, thereby meeting the needs of reproduction in the following year without asking for aid from the State. In this commune, because the masses tightly grasped the class struggle in the sphere of economy and perseveringly carried out the Party's policy of allotment, every production team had an average deposit of more than 5,000 yuan in cash in 1969 after the allotment.

With the collective economy developed, the enterprise expands, the assets and the capital increase. How should the capital funds of the collective be managed properly? Here also exists a struggle between the two classes and between the two lines.

When the collective economy expanded, the poor and lower-middle peasants perseveringly adhered to the guideline of running the commune through diligence and frugality and by hard struggle. But a handful of class enemies tried all possible means to carry out sabotage, screaming that "every one had a share in the collective economy and might borrow money from it." Some commune members also held that "they formerly had to be careful with the money which they borrowed; now that they had money of their own, it would be harmless to spend a bit more of the money." Some brigades and production teams once showed signs of extravagance and waste. The revolutionary committee of the commune realized that this was a new trend of the class struggle and in no way should it be allowed to spread unchecked.

Accordingly, they set up study classes and called criticism meetings to relentlessly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, to relentlessly criticize the style of extravagance and waste, to defeat the class enemies' sabotage activities of fomenting anarchical ideas and undermining socialism. The cadres and the masses greatly heightened their socialist consciousness and guaranteed not to squander the public reserve, thus consolidating the collective economy.

In and after 1967, the revolutionary committee of the commune, after investigating the experimental points, enforced the setting up of "three-in-one" financial management groups comprising representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and financial and accounting personnel. The production teams developed democracy in economic affairs and made public the state of their finances and depended on the poor

and lower-middle peasants to strengthen supervision and management of the capital funds of the collective. In this way, the poor and lower-middle peasants had their say in the financial affairs of the production team and had the right to audit the accounts and to supervise income and expenses. The poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "In the old society, the political power and the financial power were in the hands of landlords, while we were bitterly exploited. Now Chairman Mao tells us to grasp political power and financial power. We must grasp financial power well and consolidate our political power." A new atmosphere of hard working, simple living and arduous struggle emerged in the whole commune, and a group of advanced production teams which managed financial affairs democratically also appeared.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE

Earn New Merits in the Defense of the Great Socialist Motherland

- During the past 12 years commanders and fighters of a certain naval observation and communication station on the Fukien front enhanced the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, remained prepared at all times, and outstandingly accomplished missions in the struggle against the enemy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 19, 1970)

(NCNA Foochow, January 18) During the past 12 years commanders and fighters of a certain PLA naval observation and communication station on the Fukien front, following Chairman Mao's great teaching "The PLA is always a fighting unit," enhanced the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and arduous struggle, remained prepared at all times, repeatedly earned merits in the struggle against the enemy and were selected by the naval leadership organization as models in the creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

From the first day it was established in 1958 during the time of the shelling of Quemoy this observation and communication station was given arduous duties of war preparation and watch keeping. During these long months and years of naval defense, missions and personnel of this observation and communication station changed, but the commanders and fighters' idea about the fighting unit never changed. The Party branch constantly used Chairman Mao's great theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm the heads of the commanders and fighters and guided them to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to observe the new situation and new characteristics of class struggle at home and abroad and establish the idea of remaining constantly prepared for war.

One day a strong typhoon hit this observation and communication station and damaged the rotating mechanism of the radar antenna. In order to keep a constant watch on the enemy the fighters risked being blown away by strong typhoon winds down the steep cliff by climbing up to the peak heroically and used their hands to rotate the antenna in the storm. With a firm determination "not to miss any information about the enemy" they fought against the wind and rain and insisted on fighting in their position without interruption. On the very night the foolish enemy thought there was an opportunity for them and sent a camouflaged secret agent boat to the Fukien coast stealthily. But as soon as it entered the area covered by this observation and communication station it was caught and became a "sitting duck."

Commanders and fighters in this observation and communication station were very strict about the cultivation of the militant work style of the armed forces. One night when the troops were one minute slower than before in an emergency assembly the Party branch immediately organized all the commanders and fighters in the station to study Vice Chairman Lin's instruction "Time is a kind of strength" in conjunction with this incident. They also examined the situation of war preparedness which gave everybody a profound ideological education. Later the station had repeated exercises until the speed was up to the requirements of war preparedness.

The Party branch also paid due attention to the cultivation of the combat work style of fearing neither hardship nor death to toughen the commanders and fighters when they were at combat posts. One night just at the time when radarmen Ch'en Cheng and Chang Ch'ang-hua caught a target on the radar screen a thunder storm suddenly approached and lightning of thousands of volts hit the equipment room through the radar antenna. Immediately there were sparks and cracking noise everywhere. According to regulations the equipment should be turned off immediately or there would be danger of electrocution. However, with a morning sun in their hearts, these two radarmen were fearless; the greater the danger the more they advanced. They kept their eyes fixed on the target without even moving their bodies one single bit. In this manner the heroic radarmen once again accomplished their mission outstandingly.

To increase the overall fighting power of the troops the commanders and fighters of this observation and communication situation proceeded from difficult strict and practical positions to engage in strict military training by utilizing their off-duty time. They braved severe heat and cold in practicing mountain climbing and fought against clouds, fog, windstorms and sandstorms to practice visual observation. No matter how crafty the methods employed by the enemy were, no target, however large or small, could escape from their sharp eyes. In order to cultivate the ability to defend the motherland Communist Party member Chin Yin-nan spent long hours in front of the radar screen without food or sleep to try to remember the positions of over a hundred reefs and islands and turn them into a "living map" in his head. One day while on duty he discovered an abnormality in the rebound of radio waves from an island occupied by the enemy. From the combat experience which he accumulated during long periods of service he came to the conclusion that there was something wrong there and reported it immediately to his superior. But the crafty enemy suddenly went into the reefs in an attempt to evade tracking by our radar. Hours elapsed and the enemy thought they made it and came out stealthily. But immediately he was caught on the screen by quick-thinking Chin Yin-nan. He accurately directed a naval force to annihilate this band of armed secret agents.

By relying on a red heart boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao the commanders and fighters of this observation and communication station never missed one watch or let the enemy escape once during the 12 years of struggle against the enemy at sea. In this way they have earned merits in the defense of the great socialist motherland.

* * *

A Fort on the South China Sea Front

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 19, 1970)

> The following story tells how members of a small PLA unit carried out their duties tirelessly and heroically at a lookout post on an offshore island in the South China Sea.-- SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Canton, January 18) There is a small island on the South China Sea front where commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit keep a 24-hour watch for the defense of the great socialist motherland. They considered the island their home, kept the motherland in their minds, volunteered to suffer hardship in combat and turned the island into an invincible fort at sea.

Old PLA surgeon Kuo Tung-hsing who was elected as a "model island-loving soldier" every year had been on this island for 12 years. He was old but his heart was red. From the very first day he arrived at the island he actively took part in the arduous struggle of building it up. During the rounds which he made everyday to see his patients he would always bring back a piece of coral. In this way he worked with the fighters to pave a "revolutionary road" leading to the frontline positions and build orderly barracks and sentinel posts. He also made use of opportunities when he went away from the island to attend meetings to bring back seeds with which he grew pines and fruit trees on the island. Now the pine trees he planted when he first came to the island have become tall and green. He sent away one group of old comrades after another and welcomed one group of new comrades after another; but his island-loving red heart became redder and redder. Sometimes comrades asked him jokingly: "Dr. Kuo, when do you leave this island?" He would answer firmly: "US imperialism and socialist imperialism have not stopped arms expansion and war preparation for one second, so how can I leave this sentinel post of the motherland?!"

Following the forerunners' footsteps, every fighter considered the island his home and was determined to contribute his efforts in turning the little island into an invincible fort at sea. Fighter Li T'ien-sheng remained red every year during his four years of service. Ever since he joined the PLA he has arduously studied Mao Tse-tung's thought, firmly remembered Chairman Mao's teaching "the PLA is always a fighting unit," and incessantly tempered the red heart of taking root on the island. His family lived on a large neighboring island and relatives back home often delivered him verbal messages when coming this way to fish, asking him to go home and have a look. But he only had his duty of manning the post to defend the great motherland in mind and was unwilling to leave his combat post. On one occasion he passed by his home while carrying out a mission,

but he refused to enter it. This young fighter said heroically: "Revolutionary fighters look far ahead. The motherland is my home and I shall take root on this island forever in order to annihilate the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries."

The weather on this island is intensely hot all the year around and fresh water supply is always short. There were occasions when no rain fell for eight or nine months; therefore water supply is the most difficult problem. But the intense heat and shortage of water did not shake one slightest bit the commanders and fighters' will of iron to take root on the island to defend the motherland. They drilled wells to obtain water from the rocks. Sometimes the wells dried up only a few days after they were completed; so they continued to drill. Commanders and fighters drilled a total of more than 20 wells on this island. Water from these wells were salty. For washing it turned the laundry stiff and hair white and for drinking it was salty and bitter. But the fighters said: "When enduring hardship for the sake of proletarian dictatorship bitterness turns into sweetness!"

Last spring this island was hit by an unprecedented drought and all the twenty-odd wells on the island dried up completely. Water was needed for drinking and construction projects needed even more water. Faced with this situation the fighters said with determination: "We can go without washing water and drink little, but we must guarantee the completion of the construction project on time." So they carried bucket after bucket of water up the hill while they themselves used water sparingly. Sometimes fighters just used a piece of dry cloth to wipe off their perspiration after a day's hard labor and went back up the hill the next day and a bottle of drinking water was made to last three or four days. At the construction site some fighters fainted because of thirst, but they always rose up again with the heroic spirit of "suppressing all enemies" and continued to fight. In this way they finally insured water supply for the project and completed the construction successfully at the highest possible speed.

The men guard the coastline vigilantly day and night and remain prepared to hit the enemy at all times. To insure uninterrupted communication fighters of the communication squad proceeded from difficult, strict and practical positions to engage in training in line laying, line inspection and line retrieving. One night an urgent superior order for war preparation had to be transmitted to another island. At this time a grade 8 gale blowing at the sea broke the telephone wire leading to the position. What should they do? Squad leader Li Han-p'ing said with determination: "No wave can be bigger than the revolutionary fighters' determination to defend the motherland. We must charge forward and deliver the order for war preparation no matter how dangerous the situation is!" Immediately he took fighter Li Chen-hsin along, and braving the rainstorm, went out to the seashore. After telling Li to watch the movements at sea he dived into it without regard for his own life and swam over to the island opposite. Waves of the sea battered directly against him and salty and bitter sea water went down his throat. Wounds cut open by rocks hurt like knife cuts

in the sea water. But by reciting Chairman Mao's great teaching silently: "Be resolute and unafraid of sacrifice, we must surmount every difficulty to win victory," he finally defeated the vicious storm and reached the shore on the other side victoriously, transmitted the order for war preparation in time and connected the telephone line at the fastest possible speed.

On the highest point of this island there is a watch post. The several fighters who manned this post ate and slept there for years. Neither a straw drifting in from the sea nor a bird coming from the sky ever escaped their sharp eyes. During the past few years not one enemy movement was missed. One morning when squad leader Hsieh Kuo-jui raised his telescope he discovered a small white spot in the sea in the south-westerly direction some six thousand meters away. Recalling Chairman Mao's great teaching "All reactionary forces will always struggle as death approaches" he immediately reported the situation to his superior and in the meantime fixed his eyes on this target, observing it carefully. When his arm got tired he moved his joints a few times to relax the muscle; when his eyes became blurred he rubbed them. When noon came and comrades arrived to take over his shift he insisted on remaining at his combat post. Hsieh finally accomplished his mission successfully after keeping a watch of six continuous hours.

* * *

EXEMPLARY PLA MAN

A Vanguard Fighter in the Struggle to Consolidate Dictatorship of Proletariat

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 24, 1970)

a member of the military control group at the shanghai boiler-making plant is praised by the revolutionary masses as setting a good example in continuing the revolution and as being a vanguard in ideological revolutionization.

hsu yao-chou belongs to the east china sea fleet of the chinese people's liberation army. boundlessly loyal to the revolution and wholly dedicated to the people, he has shown the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in the heroic struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

loyal to chairman mao, fighting morale high despite physical handicap

hsu yao-chou was formerly in charge of a naval ship repair yard. as a shepherd and a cow-herd and, later, an apprentice in his youth, hsu yao-chou was exploited and oppressed by landlord and capitalist. he joined the eighth route army in 1940. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, he has shown loyalty to the revolution, courage in fighting and diligence in his work throughout his 30 years in the service. he has been cited several times for meritorious service and was twice received by our great leader chairman mao.

in the spring of 1964 he contracted cancer of the stomach. four-fifths of his stomach was removed. the doctor ordered a long rest, but he could not resign himself to this and repeatedly applied for work.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao began. inspired by the great call issued by chairman mao in his big-character poster "bombard the headquarters", the revolutionary masses in their hundreds of millions waged struggles to seize back power from the handful of capitalist-roaders in the party. hsu yao-chou resolutely left his sick bed and joined the mass movement. he helped the people in the neighbourhood study chairman mao's works and attack the bourgeois reactionary line, explained chairman mao's teachings on class struggle to the red guards and supported their struggle to seize back power from the handful of capitalist-roaders in the party.

in january, 1967, chairman mao issued his great call "the people's liberation army should support the broad masses of the left." hsu yao-chou reminded himself: "now is the important moment in the decisive battle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. i must fight in defence of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line as long as my heart still beats." he applied again and again to participate in the work of supporting the left.

the leadership did not approve his application because of his poor health. hsu yao-chou went to the hospital to try to persuade the doctor. he argued: "a revolutionary fighter should give first place to the defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat." his eagerness moved the doctor to tears.

he said: "comrade hsu yao-chou, you need more rest because of your poor state of health. but i'm moved and inspired by your superlative sense of responsibility towards the political power of the proletariat and your revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and i cannot do otherwise but to agree to your request." the doctor authorized: "allowed to do the lightest work only."

brave storms and attack class enemy uninterruptedly

in march, 1967, carrying with him his treasured revolutionary book hsu yao-chou went to support the left in the shanghai fishery company. at that time, a handful of class enemies were hindering the men from going out fishing in an attempt to bring production and the revolution to a halt. hsu yao-chou then led the workers in studying repeatedly chairman mao's great teaching: "never forget class struggle". he joined the revolutionary workers in launching a fierce attack on the enemies, leading to victories in both revolution and production.

hsu yao-chou supported the revolutionary left in four factories and one school. everywhere he went he braved the storms of class struggle and forged ahead triumphantly.

in the mid-summer of 1968, hsu yao-chou was assigned to the shanghai boiler-making plant. the day after he and his comrades-in-arms entered the factory they moved their bedrolls to the boiler workshop where the class struggle was very complicated. they joined the workers in studying chairman mao's works and did meticulous political and ideological work among the workers.

because the class enemies had sowed discord between the veteran worker tang and his apprentice chu they were at loggerheads. hsu yao-chou had over 30 heart-to-heart talks with them. at the mao tsetung thought study class he joined the two workers in recalling the bitterness of the old society and comparing it with their present happiness and listed the hard facts of class struggle so as to make them get together to fight against their common enemies. his meticulous political and ideological work greatly enhanced the proletarian consciousness of the workers. they fought shoulder to shoulder at the forefront of class struggle and launched a fierce attack on the handful of class enemies.

confronted by the workers at the boiler workshop who are armed with mao tsetung thought, the class enemies were not able to cover up any longer. the workers won a tremendous victory in the revolution, and production went up steadily. the workshop has become an advanced unit, giving impetus to the revolution and production in the whole factory.

with lofty revolutionary aspirations, he fears nothing

not long afterwards, the plant accepted the job of making a 400-ton boiler, something it had never before attempted. this was a key piece of equipment for the first 125,000 kilowatt high-temperature and high-pressure turbo-generating set equipped with inter-reheater and inner water-cooled stator and rotor which was entirely chinese designed and manufactured.

hsu yao-chou deeply realized that in view of the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction they had to do the job in double quick time. the fundamental thing in fulfilling this arduous task was to arm the masses with mao tsetung thought. he led them in studying chairman mao's great teaching "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future". he said excitedly: "the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries are trying to strangle us. we must have lofty aspirations and firm determination. we must strive to make this 400-ton boiler and win honour for our great leader chairman mao and our great socialist motherland."

after the work began, hsu yao-chou brought his bedroll to the workshop and lived with the workers, fighting day and night at the forefront of the production and often neglecting to eat and sleep. four-fifths of his stomach had been removed and the doctor had told him to eat small amounts frequently every day. in order not to hold up the work, he drank some water when he was hungry and pressed his stomach with his notebook when it ached. he was to be found wherever the difficulties were greatest and took charge whenever there was a key problem to solve. some comrades were very worried about him, but he said with pride: "difficulties are also targets to be met in continuing the revolution. i will advance in the teeth of difficulties exclamation"

the major piece of equipment -- an eight-metre metal bending roller -- needed for manufacturing the 400-ton boiler was ready to be installed. formerly, the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" thought that chinese workers could not install this piece of equipment without the help of foreigners. hsu yao-chou got the workers and revolutionary technicians to hold an on-the-spot mass criticism meeting to tear to shreds the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy. working day and night despite the severe cold, they succeeded in installing the metal bending roller.

guided by mao tsetung thought, hsu yao-chou continued to work in this way with the cadres and workers of the shanghai boiler-making plant. bringing into full play their soaring enthusiasm and inexhaustible wisdom, they surmounted one difficulty after another and, with the help of other units, successfully manufactured china's first 400-ton boiler of intermediate reheat in six months.

take the lead in revolutionization and take root among the masses

since the establishment of the revolutionary committee at the shanghai boiler-making plant, hsu yao-chou has always firmly borne in mind chairman mao's teaching, "organize itself into a revolutionized leading group which maintains close ties with the masses." immediately after he became a member of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee, he stipulated these rules of conduct for himself: although his post had changed, his loyalty to chairman mao must never change; although his circumstances had changed, his style of work of diligence, a tradition of the old eighth route army, must never change; although he was in poor health, he must continue to work hard and maintain close ties with the masses.

he continued to study chairman mao's works every day, no matter how busy he was or how ill he felt. among the leading members of the plant's revolutionary committee, he took the lead in reciting chairman mao's three constantly read articles and reviewed and checked his actions against the yardstick of being "wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and working entirely in the people's interests" as taught by chairman mao in one of the articles. at the workshop meetings held to exchange experience in studying chairman mao's works, he was among the first to fight self and repudiate revisionism and asked the workers to supervise and help him. whenever an instruction from chairman mao was made public, he lost no time in studying it carefully and implementing it resolutely.

hsu yao-chou persevered in doing manual labour with the workers. he often said: "a cadre who does not dirty his clothes alongside the masses cannot represent the masses." by constantly working alongside the workers, he shared their feelings and got to know them intimately. he knew in detail the problems that concerned them and the difficulties that arose in their work.

while never divorcing himself from labour and the masses for a moment, hsu yao-chou helped other cadres of the revolutionary committee also to do the same, with deep proletarian class feelings. one day, he met by chance a new cadre who was no longer wearing working clothes and had scarcely participated in manual labour. hsu yao-chou felt that it was not only working clothes which had been cast off but the revolutionary traditions and the fine qualities of the working class which would be abandoned. after work, he went to see this cadre and studied with him chairman mao's teaching, "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour." he had a heart-to-heart talk with the cadre and told him "by not taking part in labour, you cannot hear the voice of the masses and cannot know their feelings. dissociating yourself from labour means dissociating yourself from the masses exclamation" the cadre was deeply moved and joined him in labour in the very next shift.

with the arrival of 1970's, hsu yao-chou studied many times the new year's day editorial of the "people's daily", the "liberation army daily" and the "red flag" journal, reviewed the past and looked forward into the future. he is now more militantly determined than ever to advance courageously along the course chairman mao has charted.

EXEMPLARY EDUCATED YOUTH

Young Educated Girl Praised by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 24, 1970)

yang chi-hung, a young girl who has received an education and settled in the liaoning province countryside, has been warmly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants for her achievements in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching on serving the people "wholly" and "entirely", she works whole-heartedly in tending sheep for the revolution.

elected a delegate to the congress of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in liaoning province, she has attended the peking celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's republic. during the national day celebrations, she was greatly honoured and happy to be received by our great leader chairman mao.

responding to chairman mao's great call that it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside, yang chi-hung left the shenyang no. 82 middle school in september, 1968 and became a member of the hsiangshuihotzu commune in hsinpin county, liaoning province. she set her mind on following the bright road pointed out by chairman mao for intellectuals to integrate with the workers and peasants.

not long after she had settled in a mountain village, the production team assigned her to tend sheep. a sharp struggle took place in her mind over the question of whether to accept the assignment or not. at first, she thought that remaining with the sheep all day offered no promising prospects for a girl of 18 and a middle school graduate like herself. but chairman mao's teaching: "all our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people, and whatever we do is to serve the people" rang in her ears. the more she thought about this great teaching the more she realized how selfish she was. once again, she studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles and contrasted chairman mao's brilliant teachings with her own thinking. she became determined to learn from comrade chang szu-teh whom chairman mao praises in his article "serve the people" and do her best in tending sheep for the revolution.

yang chi-hung encountered many difficulties while looking after the sheep. she became somewhat discouraged at first because the sheep did not obey her orders. when old shepherd tsao learned of this, he told her about heroic episodes of the eighth route army which had carried on guerrilla warfare in the area and he studied "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" by chairman mao with her. he told her always to remember the harsh exploitation and oppression suffered by the labouring people in the old society, and to follow chairman mao's teachings and give full play to the spirit of "the foolish old man" in overcoming difficulties. she modestly learned from the old shepherd and soon became a skilful shepherdess. she also learned to give sheep acupuncture treatment.

as the number of sheep increased, the fold was not big enough to keep them all safe. sometimes they wandered off and the sheep dung was scattered everywhere. she asked herself how the poor hilly land could be tilled without manure? after asking advice from the poor and lower-middle peasants, she decided to build an enclosure around the fold.

at intervals in pasturing the sheep, she carried her team's waste wood to the fold and collected small pieces of wood on a mountain. after several days' work, she was able to build the enclosure.

re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, yang chi-hung was maturing rapidly, but the class enemy tried to drag her back from the progress she had made. once when she was carrying a lamb in her arms, it got her dirty. seeing this, an unreformed woman landlord came up to her and said: "how can a girl let herself get so dirty exclamation aren't you afraid the others will laugh at you? any job is better than being a shepherdess exclamation" yang chi-hung replied in anger: "don't try any tricks exclamation you're not allowed to spread poison exclamation", and she bitterly criticized the woman. her action in struggling against the class enemy was warmly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, yang chi-hung has displayed greater revolutionary energy, and has consciously tempered herself in hardship and built up the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

at noon one day last may when she was driving the flock back to the production team the sheep became scattered in a clump of bushes and she could not find 23 of them. she drove back the remaining 40 or more, then, not even waiting to eat, she went up the mountain to search for the others. she crossed several hilltops and ravines but did not see a single sheep.

at three o'clock in the afternoon there was a sudden thunderstorm. the wind roared and the downpour soaked her to the skin. the mountain paths were steep and slippery. in a dark stretch of wood she could not see a thing. as she made her way along she fell, hurting herself. in her distress she recalled chairman mao's great teaching "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai". the images of many people's liberation army heroes who feared neither hardship nor death flashed into her mind and imbued her with inexhaustible strength. she vowed that so long as she had breath she would search for the sheep. she recited chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and felt the courage and enthusiasm surging up within her. braving the wind and rain, she finally found the 23 sheep before it got dark.

one evening last july, when yang chi-hung was driving back the sheep she found a ewe and a lamb missing. she and old shepherd tsao immediately began to look for them. they carried on with their search well into the night but without success. after returning home yang chi-hung could not sleep; she reminded herself that the sheep were the property of the collective and must be found. she made up her mind to find them. early next morning she and old shepherd tsao again went into the mountains determined to search day and night until they found the sheep. they were out for six days but did not see any sign of the sheep. on the seventh day she

thought once again of chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", and bravely crossed three gullies and climbed one dangerous peak. when she was climbing the peak, she slipped and fell down the slope and her hands and feet got badly scratched. still, she did not give in but continued to climb to the top of the mountain where she at last found the two sheep.

since she has been looking after the sheep the production team has not lost one animal. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise her, saying: "yang chi-hung is a good girl who works heart and soul for the collective."

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Cotton Industry Invents New Sizing Method

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 24, 1970)

revolutionary workers and technicians in shanghai have invented a new way of sizing cotton yarn which substitutes chemical glue for starchy glue. this is in line with the great leader chairman mao's instructions "we must pay close attention to grain, cotton and cotton cloth" and "practise frugality in carrying out revolution". it saves grain and oil and is now being popularized throughout this textile centre.

before cotton cloth is woven, the yarn goes through a sizing machine. the sizing glue has always been made of ground wheat, rice or other grain plus a certain amount of oil and caustic soda. then, before the woven cloth, in the "gray", goes to the dyeing and printing mill, it is to put through a desizing machine, where the sizing starch is removed. this process requires a large amount of manpower.

the new method simplifies the operation greatly and requires less material and manpower. it helps practise economy and increase production.

the no. 19 state cotton mill, the first in shanghai to use the new method, saved 50 tons of grain and two tons of oil for the state in a month. when all the cotton mills in the city adopt the new method, they will save tens of thousands of tons of grain, several thousand tons of oils and large quantities of chemicals for the state annually. the temperature required for the new sizing and desizing methods is much lower than the old way, and this will bring big savings in fuel.

the past few months' experience shows that the new process increases the durability of the cotton yarn and raise weaving efficiency.

the chemical glue can be made from cellulose derived from wheat stalks, reeds, corncobs and the textile mill's waste cotton and cotton linters. these materials are available in every locality. it is simple to produce the chemical glue.

as back as 1958 our great leader chairman mao set forth the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". shanghai's textile workers were inspired by the general line for building socialism, and proposed that chemical glue should replace starch in sizing. but, under the influence of the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the workers' wisdom was ignored in the course of testing. as a result, the efforts to invent the new process failed, although it was of great political and economic significance. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers subjected liu shao-chai's counter-revolutionary revisionist line to withering criticism and formed a "three-in-one" testing group with the most experienced workers as the main force and including revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres. they pooled their wisdom in making many experiments. after the test succeeded, the workers renovated the sizing equipment, thus quickly applying the new process in production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Guinea

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jan. 23, 1970)

the trade delegation of the government of the people's republic of china headed by lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, arrived here by plane this afternoon.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by toure mamouna, guinean minister of trade; ban habib, secretary of state for foreign trade; sekou camara, secretary of state for internal trade, and other officials of the guinean government.

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, and ansou kamano, guinean ambassador to china now in conakry, were also present at the airport.

President Toure Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jan. 24, 1970)

sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea received here this morning all members of the chinese government trade delegation headed by lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were lansana beavogui, guinean minister of economy; diane lansana, minister of the interior; toure mamouna, minister of trade and some secretaries of state of the guinean government.

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, was also present.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces Soviet Revisionism for Undermining Malayan Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a recent article exposed the heinous crimes committed by soviet revisionist social-imperialism in stepping up its infiltration into malaya and undermining the revolutionary struggle of the malayan people.

the article said: "the soviet revisionist renegade clique harbours mortal fear of and hatred for the malayan people who, under the leadership of the communist party of malaya and holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, are adhering to the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist stand and persevering in taking the road of seizing political power by armed force. therefore, it has long been doing its utmost to help british imperialism, the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique to suppress the revolutionary struggle of the malayan people. along with its intensified expansion abroad in the past few years, soviet revisionist social-imperialism has become more and more frantic in carrying out infiltration into and aggression against our country."

the article said: "way back in 1963 when the british and u.s. imperialists rigged up 'malaysia', a neo-colonialist product, soviet revisionism gave them vigorous support. after establishing so-called 'diplomatic relations' with the puppet rahman-razak and lee kuan yew cliques in 1967 and 1968, it has been supporting them more and more openly and shamelessly and its infiltration into our country has become more frantic and comprehensive. in may, 1968, razak the hangman went to europe to beg military aid from british imperialism, french imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism. before he left london for moscow, he blatantly declared that he would certainly discuss the question of arms with the russians, 'for we have no prejudice against russian arms. we and the russians are friends.' after his secret talks with the soviet revisionist chieftains podgorny and gromyko, the western press revealed that soviet revisionism had promised to provide the rahman-razak clique with more than 100 million u.s. dollars' worth of military equipment for suppressing the armed struggle of the people of malaya and north kalimantan."

the article said: "politically, the soviet revisionist renegade clique also spares no effort to back the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique, giving them advice and urging them to go further in opposing communism, opposing china and opposing the people."

the article said: "in the past few years, soviet revisionist social-imperialism has been carrying out economic infiltration into our country on an unprecedented scale. in the name of 'trade' and through the malayan bureaucrat-comprador class, it frantically plunders the natural resources of our country, sucking the blood of the broad masses of the labouring people. every year, soviet revisionism imported from malaya as much as 200 to 300 million malayan dollars' worth of rubber, tin and other commodities."

the article continued that early in 1969 when soviet revisionist foreign trade minister patolichev barged into malaya for conspiratorial activities, he indicated that soviet revisionism was prepared to provide "economic loans" for ten to twenty years and was willing even to help the puppet regime to set up an aircraft industry.

the article said: "under the signboard of 'promoting trade and strengthening economic cooperation', soviet revisionist social-imperialism held a big 'industrial and commercial exhibition' in kuala lumpur last september. in fact, the aim of soviet revisionist social-imperialism in holding this exhibition is to collude with the malayan bourgeoisie so as to intensify its economic infiltration and political control."

the article pointed out that apart from establishing "diplomatic relations" with the puppet regimes, soviet revisionism, under the smokescreen of "cultural exchange", sent large numbers of special agents in the guise of "scholars", "educationists", "scientists" or "journalists" to carry out vicious activities in malaya. its "trade delegations", "trade union delegations", "survey groups" arrived in malaya one after another to peddle their anti-communist and anti-people "experience". at the same time, soviet revisionism also invited ministers of the puppet regimes, reactionary politicians, bureaucrat-comprador capitalists, scab trade union bosses and journalists to visit the soviet union, doing its utmost to curry favour with them.

the article said: "to meet the needs of its intensified infiltration and aggression in our country, soviet revisionism first set up a joint shipping company in singapore with local big compradors. recently, it has concluded 'aviation agreements' with the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique. all this has facilitated the entry of its special agents into our country under various disguise to carry out infiltration activities."

the article pointed out: "all these facts show that soviet revisionist social-imperialism loses no chance to carry out counter-revolutionary activities in our country."

to step up the suppression of the revolutionary struggles of the asian people, the article said: "the soviet revisionists recently dished up a proposal on a so-called 'collective security system in asia' and has been vigorously peddling it with economic, military and technical 'aid' as bait. the broad masses of the people saw clearly at a glance that this is merely a reproduction of the long discredited seato rigged up by the u.s. number one war-monger dulles in his time."

the article stressed: "from their own revolutionary practice, the malayan people have acquired a deeper understanding of the great truth that to oppose imperialism it is imperative to oppose revisionism. in its june 30, 1969 statement on the role of soviet revisionist social-imperialism in malaya, the central committee of the communist party of malaya pointed out clearly that this gang of renegades and the british-u.s. imperialists are birds of a feather."

the article said in conclusion: "under the correct leadership of the communist party of malaya, all nationalities of the malayan people persevering in armed struggle for more than 20 years have recognized more clearly the ferocious features of soviet revisionist social-imperialism. british imperialism, u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism are

all paper tigers outwardly strong but inwardly weak. no force on earth can prevent the development of our people's revolutionary cause. our people are determined to advance victoriously along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao. the plots of aggression of soviet revisionist social-imperialism are doomed to ignominious defeat."

END

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